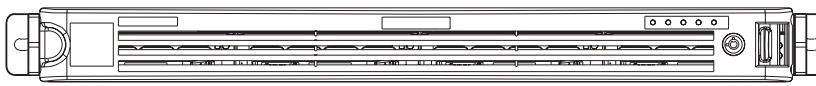
SUPERMICRO®

SUPERSERVER 6013P-T



USER'S MANUAL

1.0a

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual is written for professional system integrators and PC technicians. It provides information for the installation and use of the SuperServer 6013P-T. Installation and maintainance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The SuperServer 6013P-T is a high-end, dual Xeon processor 1U rackmount server based on the SC813T 1U rackmount server chassis and the X5DPR-TG2+ serverboard, which supports single or dual Xeon processors of up to 3.06 GHz at a Front Side (system) Bus speed of 533/400 MHz and up to 12 GB of DDR266/200 (PC2100/1600) low-profile SDRAM memory.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the SUPER X5DPR-TG2+ serverboard and the SC813T chassis, which make up the SuperServer 6013P-T.

Chapter 2: Server Installation

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the SuperServer 6013P-T into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

Chapter 3: System Interface

Refer here for details on the system interface, which includes the functions and information provided by the control panel on the chassis as well as other LEDs located throughout the system.

Chapter 4: System Safety

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the SuperServer 6013P-T.

Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the X5DPR-TG2+ serverboard, including the locations and functions of connectors, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the serverboard.

Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the 1U SC813T rackmount server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring Serial ATA or peripheral drives and when replacing the system power supply unit and cooling fans.

Chapter 7: BIOS

The BIOS chapter includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup Utility.

Appendix A: BIOS POST Messages

Appendix B: BIOS POST Codes

Appendix C: Software Installation

Appendix D: System Specifications

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

The Supermicro SuperServer 6013P-T is a high-end dual processor, 1U rackmount server that features some of the most advanced technology currently available. The SuperServer 6013P-T is comprised of two main subsystems: the SC813T 1U rackmount chassis and the X5DPR-TG2+ dual Xeon processor serverboard. Please refer to our web site for information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the SuperServer 6013P-T. (www.supermicro.com)

In addition to the mainboard and chassis, various hardware components may have been included with your SuperServer 6013P-T, as listed below:

- Two (2) 1U CPU heatsinks (SNK-0040)
- One (1) 3.5" slim floppy drive
- One (1) slim CD-ROM drive
- Two (2) riser cards (CSE-RR1U-X and CSE-RR1U-LP)
- Two (2) system blower fans (FAN-0059)
- Serial ATA (SATA) Accessories:
  One (1) SATA backplane (CSE-SATA-813)
  Four (4) SATA cables (CBL-0058)
  One (1) SATA LED cable (CBL-0056)
  Four (4) SATA drive carriers (CSE-PT39)
- Rackmount hardware (with screws):
  Two (2) rack rail assemblies
  Six (6) brackets for mounting the rack rails to a rack/telco rack

- One (1) CD containing drivers and utilities
- SuperServer 6013P-T User's Manual

1-2 Mainboard Features

At the heart of the SuperServer 6013P-T lies the X5DPR-TG2+, a dual Intel Xeon processor serverboard designed to provide maximum performance. Below are the main features of the X5DPR-TG2+.

Chipset

The X5DPR-TG2+ is based on Intel's E7501 chipset, which is a high-performance core logic chipset designed for dual-processor servers.

The E7501 chipset consists of four major components: the Memory Controller Hub (MCH), the I/O Controller Hub 3 (ICH3), the PCI-X 64-bit Hub 2.0 (P64H2) and the 82808AA Host Channel Adapter (VxB).

The MCH has four hub interfaces, one to communicate with the ICH3 and three for high-speed I/O communications. The MCH employs a 144-bit wide memory bus for a DDR266 (PC2100) memory interface, which provides a total bandwidth of up to 4.2 GB/s. The ICH3 interface is a 266 MB/sec point-to-point connection using an 8-bit wide, 66 MHz base clock at a 4x data transfer rate. The P64H2 interface is a 1 GB/s point-to-point connection using a 16-bit wide, 66 MHz base clock at a 8x data transfer rate.

The ICH3 I/O Controller Hub provides various integrated functions, including a two-channel UDMA100 bus master IDE controller, USB host controllers, a System Management Bus controller and an AC'97 compliant interface.

The P64H2 PCI-X Hub provides a 16-bit connection to the MCH for high-performance IO capability and the 64-bit PCI-X interface.

See Figure 1-1 for a system block diagram of the chipset.

Processors

The X5DPR-TG2+ supports single or dual Intel 604/603-pin Xeon processors of up to 3.06 GHz at a 533/400 MHz FSB. Please refer to the support section of our web site for a complete listing of supported processors (http://www.supermicro.com/TechSupport.htm).

Memory

The X5DPR-TG2+ has six 184-pin, DIMM slots that can support up to 12 GB of low-profile, registered ECC DDR266/200 (PC2100/1600) SDRAM. Module sizes of 128 MB, 256 MB, 512 MB, 1 GB and 2 GB may be used to populate the DIMM slots. (This serverboard has has been designed to support 2GB DIMM modules for each memory slot, but it has only been validated with 1GB memory modules.)

Serial ATA

Two Silicon Image SATALink Sil 3112 host controllers are integrated into the X5DPR-TG2+ to provide a four-port Serial ATA subsystem, which is RAID 0 and RAID 1 supported. The Serial ATA drives are hot-swappable units.
Note: The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability and RAID function of the Serial ATA drives.

PCI Expansion Slots

The X5DPR-TG2+ has one 64-bit, 133 MHz PCI-X slot and one slim 64-bit, 66 MHz PCI slot. A "butterfly" riser card is included with the server. This riser card fits into the 133 MHz PCI-X slot and was designed to support the use of one standard add-on card and one low profile (half-height, half-length) add-on card. Several jumpers on the motherboard are used to change the speeds of these slots if needed (see Chapter 5).

ATI Graphics Controller

The X5DPR-TG2+ features an integrated ATI video controller based on the Rage XL graphics chip. Rage XL fully supports sideband addressing and AGP texturing. This onboard graphics package can provide a bandwidth of up to 512 MB/sec over a 32-bit graphics memory bus.

Onboard Controllers/Ports

The X5DPR-TG2+ includes one floppy drive controller and two onboard IDE controllers, which support up to four hard drives or ATAPI devices. Backpanel I/O ports include one COM port, two USB ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports and a video (monitor) port. An Intel 82546EB Ethernet controller is included to support two Gb LAN ports.

Other Features

Other onboard features are included to promote system health. These include various voltage monitors, two CPU temperature sensors, four fan speed sensors, a chassis intrusion header, auto-switching voltage regulators, chassis and CPU overheat sensors, virus protection and BIOS rescue.

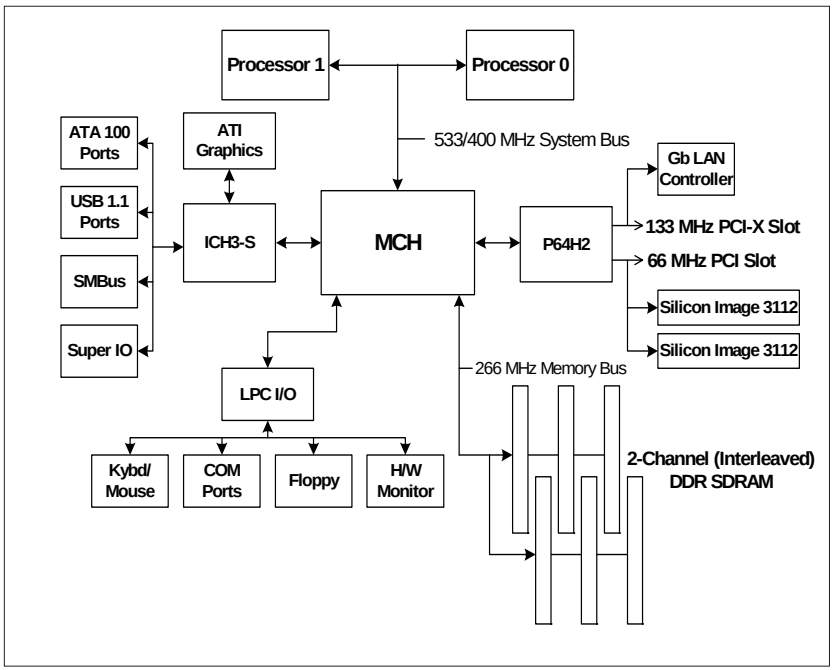


Figure 1-1. Intel E7501 Chipset: System Block Diagram

Note: This is a general block diagram. Please see Chapter 5 for details.

1-3 Server Chassis Features

The SC813T is one of Supermicro's third-generation 1U chassis and features four hot-swap SATA hard drive bays, a slim CD-ROM drive, a slim 3.5" floppy drive and a revolutionary cooling design that can keep today's most powerful processors running well below their temperature thresholds. The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC813T chassis.

System Power

When configured as a SuperServer 6013P-T, the SC813 chassis includes a 500W cold-swap power supply.

Serial ATA Subsystem

For the 6013P-T, the SC813T chassis was designed to support four Serial ATA hard drives, which are hot-swappable units.
Note: The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the Serial ATA drives.

Control Panel

The SC813T control panel provides important system monitoring and control information. LEDs indicate power on, network activity, hard disk drive activity and system overheat conditions. Also present are a main power button and a system reset button.

I/O Backplane

The SC813T is a 1U rackmount chassis. Its I/O backplane provides one full-height full-length and one half-height half-length PCI slots, one COM port (the other is internal), one VGA port, two USB ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports and two Ethernet (LAN) ports. (See Figure 1-2.)

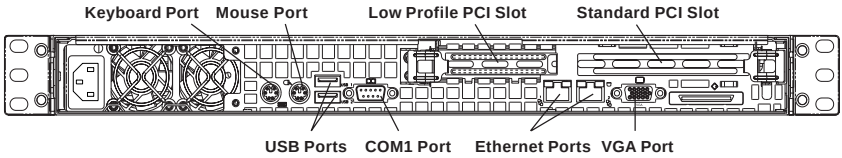


Figure 1-2. I/O Backplane

Cooling System

The SC813T chassis' revolutionary cooling design has been optimized to provide sufficient cooling for dual Xeon configurations. The SC813T includes two heavy duty 10-cm blower fans located in the middle of the chassis. These fans operate continuously at full rpm. If they break down, the ambient air temperature inside the chassis will rise and activate an overheat LED.

1-4 Contacting Supermicro

Headquarters

Address: SuperMicro Computer, Inc.
980 Rock Ave.
San Jose, CA 95131 U.S.A.
Tel: +1 (408) 503-8000
Fax: +1 (408) 503-8008
Email: marketing@supermicro.com (General Information)
support@supermicro.com (Technical Support)
Web Site: www.supermicro.com

Europe

Address: SuperMicro Computer B.V.
Het Sterrenbeeld 28, 5215 ML
's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands
Tel: +31 (0) 73-6400390
Fax: +31 (0) 73-6416525
Email: sales@supermicro.nl (General Information)
support@supermicro.nl (Technical Support)
rma@supermicro.nl (Customer Support)

Asia-Pacific

Address: SuperMicro, Taiwan
4F, No. 232-1, Liancheng Rd.
Chung-Ho 235, Taipei County
Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-(2) 8226-3990
Fax: +886-(2) 8226-3991
Web Site: www.supermicro.com.tw
Technical Support:
Email: support@supermicro.com.tw
Tel: 886-2-8228-1366, ext.132 or 139

Notes

Chapter 2

Server Installation

2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your SuperServer 6013P-T up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your SuperServer 6013P-T system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a serverboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

2-2 Unpacking the SuperServer 6013P-T

You should inspect the box the SuperServer 6013P-T was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If the server itself shows damage you should file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the SuperServer 6013P-T. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the SuperServer 6013P-T was shipped in should include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and the mounting screws you will need to install the system into the rack. Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

Choosing a Setup Location

- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack to enable you to open the front door completely (~25 inches).
- Leave approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow for sufficient airflow and ease in servicing.

Warnings and Precautions!

Rack Precautions

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are fully extended to the floor with the full weight of the rack resting on them.
- In single rack installation, stabilizers should be attached to the rack.
- In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a component from the rack.
- You should extend only one component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow the hot plug Serial ATA drives and power supply units to cool before touching them.
- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.

2-4 Installing the SuperServer 6013P-T into a Rack

This section provides information on installing the SuperServer 6013P-T into a rack unit with the rack rails provided. If the 6013P-T has already been mounted into a rack, you can skip ahead to Sections 2-5 and 2-6. There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

You should have received a rack mounting kit with the SuperServer 6013P-T. The kit includes two sets of chassis rails (four pieces total, two of which are already installed on the chassis) and two sets of rack rails (four pieces total). Figure 2-1 displays the two right-side chassis rails and the two right-side rack rails. Note that two of the four chassis rails (Chassis Rail 1) are already attached to the chassis.

Installing the Rack Rails

Begin by joining one set of rack rails corresponding to either the left or the right side of the rack. Do this by aligning the studs of one rail with the holes of the other rail. Push the studs into the grooved holes and then push the rail to slide the studs to the end of the groove. Repeat this with the rack rails used for the other side.

Next, determine where you want to place the SuperServer 6013P-T in the rack. (See Rack and Server Precautions in Section 2-3.) Position the assembled rack rails at the desired location in the rack. Screw the assembly securely to the rack using the brackets provided. Attach the other assembly to the other side of the rack, making sure both are at the exact same height and with the rail guides facing inward.

Locking Tabs: Both of the two chassis rails on each side have a locking tab (four total), which serves two functions. The first is to lock the server into place when installed and pushed fully into the rack, which is its normal operating position.

Secondly, these tabs also lock the server in place when extended from the rack. This prevents the server from coming completely out of the rack when you pull it out for servicing. The two sets of locking tabs mean there are two locked positions when the chassis is extended from the rack, allowing easy access when servicing the system. Note that on one side, you push the locking tab up to release it and on the other side you push it down to release.

Installing the Chassis Rails

Two of the chassis rails (Chassis Rail 1) should have already been preattached - one to each side of the chassis. Attach the second set of chassis rails (Chassis Rail 2) directly to the chassis with the screws provided. Chassis Rail 2 should be positioned just behind Chassis Rail 1 (see Figure 2-2). Do this for both sides of the chassis.

Figure 2-1. Identifying the Sections of the Rails

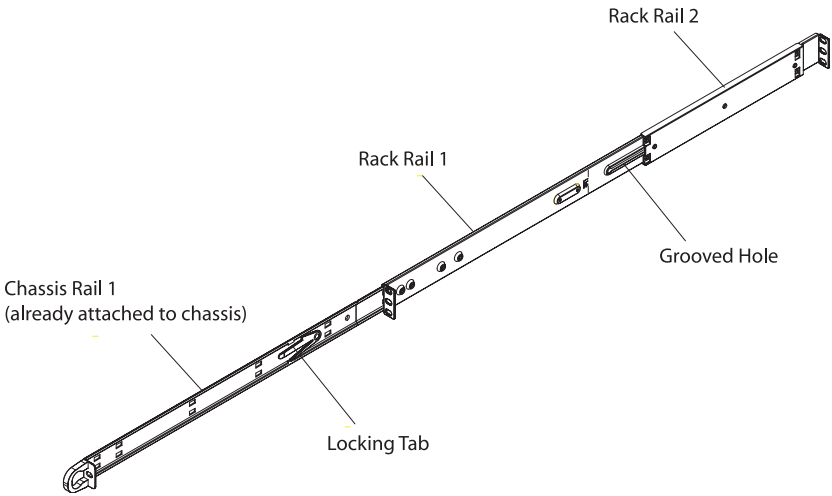
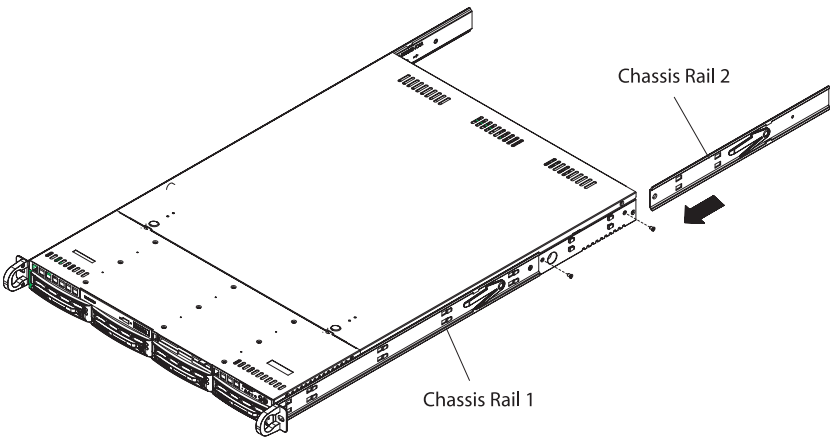


Figure 2-2. Installing Chassis Rails

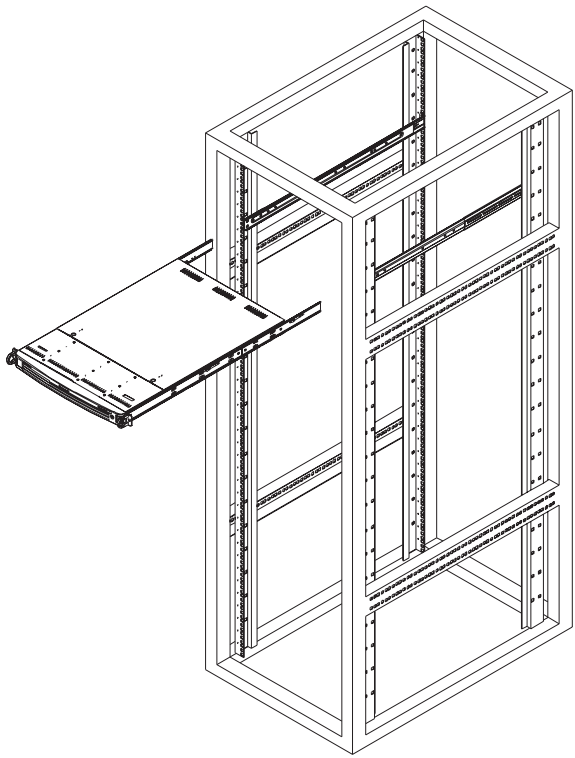


Installing the Server into the Rack

You should now have rails attached to both the chassis and the rack unit. The next step is to install the server into the rack. Do this by lining up the rear of the chassis rails with the front of the rack rails. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to depress the locking tabs when inserting). See Figure 2-3.

When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click". Finish by inserting and tightening the thumb screws that hold the front of the server to the rack.

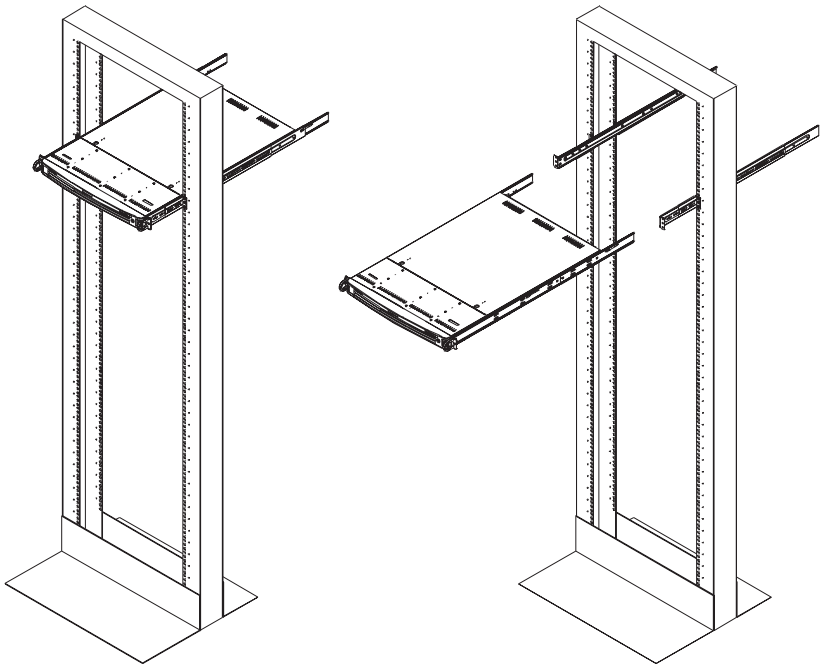
Figure 2-3. Installing the Server into a Rack



Installing the Server into a Telco Rack

If you are installing the SuperServer 6013P-T into a Telco type rack, follow the directions given on the previous pages for rack installation. The only difference in the installation procedure will be the positioning of the rack brackets to the rack. They should be spaced apart just enough to accommodate the width of the telco rack.

Figure 2-4. Installing the Server into a Telco Rack



2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup

After you install the 6013P-T in the rack, you will need to open the unit to make sure the serverboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

1. Accessing the inside of the 6013P-T (see Figure 2-5):

First, release the retention screws that secure the unit to the rack. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click"). Next, depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover. There is a large rectangular recess in the middle front of the top cover to help you push the cover away from you until it stops. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

2. Check the CPUs (processors):

You should have one or two processors already installed into the serverboard. Each processor needs its own heatsink. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor and heatsink installation.

3. Verify the proper CPU clock ratio setting:

If the CPU speed is not automatically detected you will need to set the correct speed with the BIOS Setup utility. See the CPU Frequency Ratio settings in BIOS (Chapter 7) for setting the proper CPU speed. (Most processor speeds are automatically detected so this step should be unnecessary.)

4. Check the system memory:

Your 6013P-T server system may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.

5. Installing add-on cards:

If desired, you can install add-on cards to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI add-on cards.

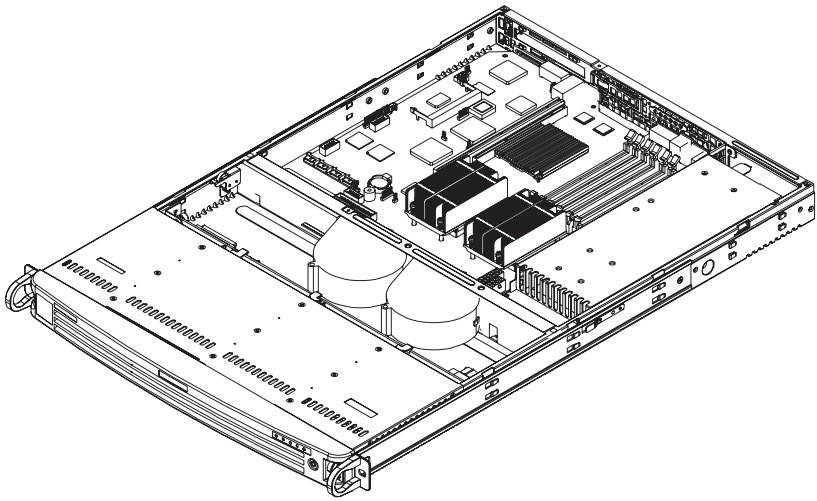


Figure 2-5. Accessing the Inside of the SuperServer 6013P-T (with optional front bezel shown)

6. Check all cable connections and airflow:

Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections. Also, check the air seals for damage. The air seals are located under the blower fan and beneath the frame cross section that separates the drive bay area from the serverboard area of the chassis.

2-6 Checking the Drive Bay Setup

Next, you should check to make sure the peripheral drives and the Serial ATA drives and SCA backplane have been properly installed and all connections have been made.

1. Accessing the drive bays:

All drives are accessable from the front of the server. For servicing the CD-ROM and floppy drives, you will need to remove the top chassis cover. The Serial ATA disk drives can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing the top chassis cover.

2. CD-ROM and floppy disk drives:

A slim CD-ROM and a floppy drive should be preinstalled in your server. Refer to Chapter 6 if you need to reinstall a CD-ROM and/or floppy disk drive to the system.

3. Check the SATA disk drives:

Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install Serial ATA drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

4. Check the airflow:

Airflow is provided by two heavy duty 10-cm blower fans. The system component layout was carefully designed to direct sufficient cooling airflow to the components that generate the most heat. Note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans.

5. Supplying power to the system:

The last thing you must do is to provide input power to the system. Plug the power cord from the power supply unit into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).

Notes

Chapter 3
System Interface

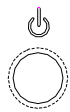
3-1 Overview

There are several LEDs on the control panel as well as others on the Serial ATA drive carriers to keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system as well as the activity and health of specific components. There are also two buttons on the chassis control panel and an on/off switch on the power supply. This chapter explains the meanings of all LED indicators and the appropriate response you may need to take.

3-2 Control Panel Buttons

There are two push-button buttons located on the front of the chassis. These are (in order from left to right) a reset button and a power on/off button.

- **RESET:** The reset switch reboots the system.



- **POWER:** This is the main power switch, which is used to apply or turn off the main system power. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system.

3-3 Control Panel LEDs

The control panel located on the front of th SC813T-P chassis has five LEDs. These LEDs provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.

- **OVERHEAT:** Indicates an overheat condition in the chassis. This may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system, or the ambient room temperature being too warm. You should also check to make sure that the chassis cover is installed and that all fans are present and operating normally. Finally, check the air seals for damage. The air seals are located under the blower fan and beneath the frame cross section that separates the drive bay area from the motherboard area of the chassis.

NIC2

- **NIC2:** Indicates network activity on GLAN2 when flashing .

NIC1

- **NIC1:** Indicates network activity on GLAN1 when flashing.

- **HDD:** Indicates IDE channel activity. On the SuperServer 6013P-T this light indicates SATA and CD-ROM drive activity when flashing.

- **Power:** Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply units. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.

3-4 Serial ATA Drive Carrier LED

Each Serial ATA drive carrier has a green LED. When illuminated, this green LED (on the front of the Serial ATA drive carrier) indicates drive activity. A connection to the Serial ATA backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed.

Notes

Chapter 4

System Safety

4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions

Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the SuperServer 6013P-T from damage:

- Be aware of the locations of the power on/off switch on the chassis as well as the room's emergency power-off switch, disconnection switch or electrical outlet. If an electrical accident occurs, you can then quickly remove power from the system.

- Do not work alone when working with high voltage components.

- Power should always be disconnected from the system when removing or installing main system components, such as the serverboard, memory modules and the CD-ROM and floppy drives (not necessary for Serial ATA drives). When disconnecting power, you should first power down the system with the operating system and then unplug the power cords of all the power supply units in the system.

- When working around exposed electrical circuits, another person who is familiar with the power-off controls should be nearby to switch off the power if necessary.

- Use only one hand when working with powered-on electrical equipment. This is to avoid making a complete circuit, which will cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution when using metal tools, which can easily damage any electrical components or circuit boards they come into contact with.

- Do not use mats designed to decrease electrostatic discharge as protection from electrical shock. Instead, use rubber mats that have been specifically designed as electrical insulators.

- The power supply power cord must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.

- Serverboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities. On the X5DPR-TG2+, the positive side should be facing up. This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions. See Figure 4-1.

- CD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a CD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.

4-2 General Safety Precautions

Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the SuperServer 6013P-T clean and free of clutter.

- The SuperServer 6013P-T weighs approximately 39 lbs (17.7 kg) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs.

- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.

- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.

- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.

- After accessing the inside of the system, close the system back up and secure it to the rack unit with the retention screws after ensuring that all connections have been made.

4-3 ESD Precautions

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is generated by two objects with different electrical charges coming into contact with each other. An electrical discharge is created to neutralize this difference, which can damage electronic components and printed circuit boards. The following measures are generally sufficient to neutralize this difference before contact is made to protect your equipment from ESD:

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.

- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.

- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.

- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact with your clothing, which may retain a charge even if you are wearing a wrist strap.

- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or contacts.

- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.

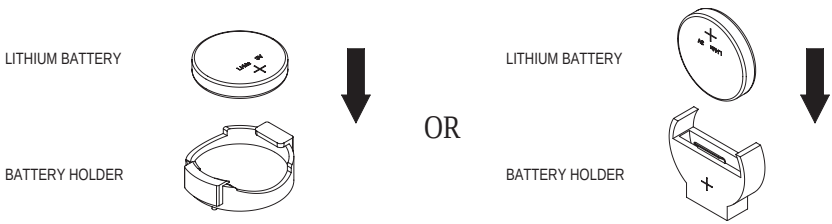
- Put the serverboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

4-4 Operating Precautions

Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 6013P-T is operating to ensure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the 6013P-T system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

Figure 4-1. Installing the Onboard Battery



Chapter 5

Advanced Serverboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install processors and heatsinks to the X5DPR-TG2+ serverboard, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All serverboard jumpers and connections are described and a layout and quick reference chart are included in this chapter. Remember to close the chassis completely when you have finished working on the serverboard to protect and cool the system sufficiently.

5-1 Handling the X5DPR-TG2+ Serverboard

Static electrical discharge can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to printed circuit boards, it is important to handle them very carefully (see Chapter 4). Also note that the size and weight of the serverboard can cause it to bend if handled improperly, which may result in damage. To prevent the serverboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from static discharge.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

Unpacking

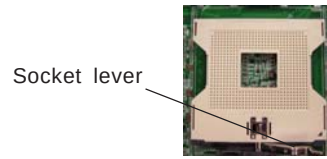
The serverboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

5-2 PGA Processor and Heatsink Installation

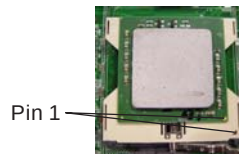
When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan. Also, do not place the serverboard on a conductive surface, which can damage the BIOS battery and prevent the system from booting up.

IMPORTANT: Always connect the power cord last and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket **before** you install the heatsink. The X5DPR-TG2+ can support either one or two Xeon 604 or 603-pin processors of up to 3.06 GHz. If installing one processor only, install it into CPU socket #1.

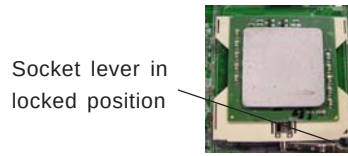
1. Lift the lever on the CPU socket. Lift the lever completely or you will damage the CPU socket when power is applied. (Install a processor into CPU #1 socket first.)



2. Install the CPU in the socket. Make sure that pin 1 of the CPU is seated on pin 1 of the socket (both corners are marked with a triangle). When using only one CPU, install it into CPU socket #1 (CPU socket #2 is automatically disabled if only one CPU is used).



3. Press the lever down until you hear it *click* into the locked position. See Figure 5-1 for pictures of the 604-pin CPU socket before and after the processor is installed.



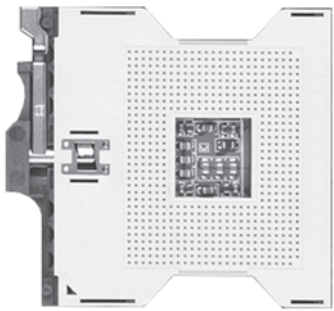
4. Apply the proper amount of thermal compound to the CPU die and place the heatsink directly on the CPU so that the four mounting holes are aligned with those on the chassis. Make sure the heatsink sits completely flat on the CPU - if not completely flat, the space between the two will degrade the heat dissipation function of the heatsink, which may cause the processor to overheat.

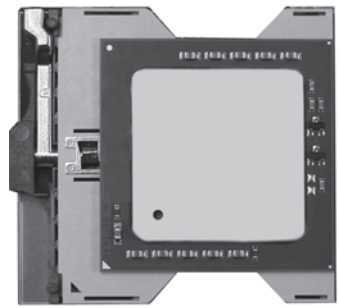
5. Screw in two diagonal screws until just snug (do not fully tighten), then do the same with the remaining two diagonal screws. Finish by fully tightening all four screws (see Figure 5-2).

6. If installing two processors, repeat these steps to install the second processor in the CPU #2 slot.

Figure 5-1. 604-pin PGA Socket: Empty and with Processor Installed

Warning! Make sure you lift the lever completely when installing the CPU. If the lever is only partly raised, damage to the socket or CPU may result.





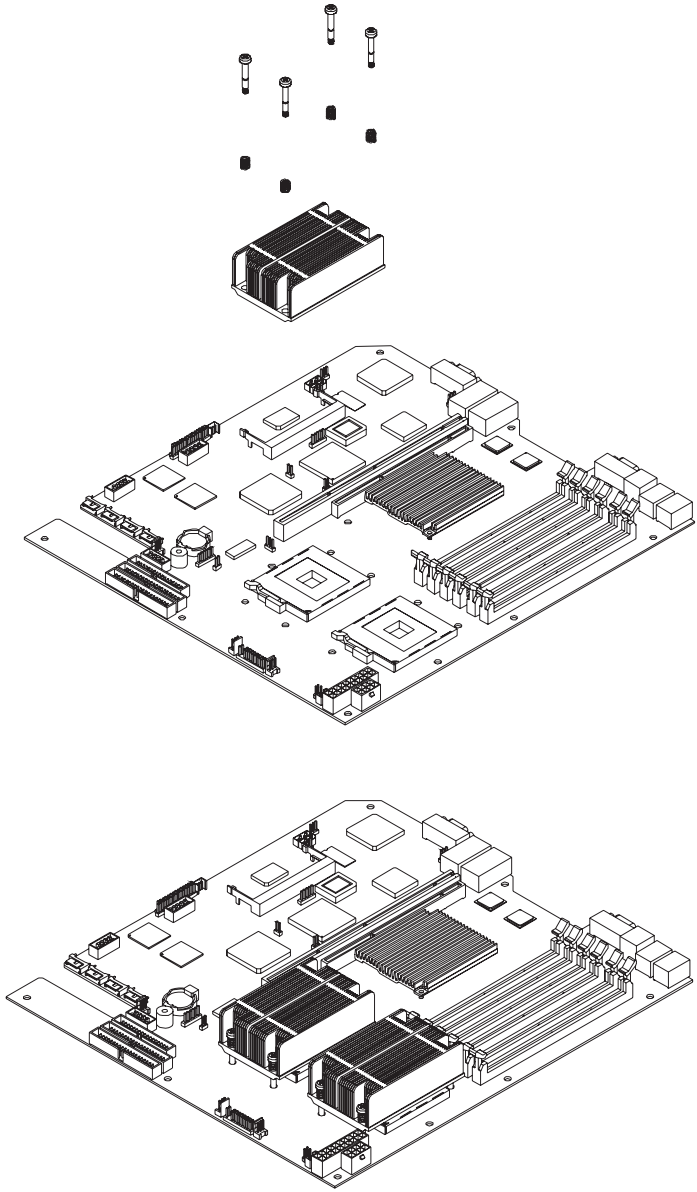


Figure 5-2. Heatsink Installation

5-3 Connecting Cables

Now that the processors are installed, the next step is to connect the cables to the serverboard. These include the data (ribbon) cables for the peripherals and control panel and the power cables.

Connecting Data Cables

The ribbon cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed in preconfigured systems to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to keep them routed as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). If you are configuring the system, keep the airflow in mind when routing the cables. The following data cables (with their serverboard connector locations noted) should be connected. See the serverboard layout figure in this chapter for connector locations.

- IDE Device Cables (J2 and J3)
- Floppy Drive Cable (JP7)
- Serial ATA Cables (JS1 through JS4)
- Control Panel Cable (JF2, see next page)

Connecting Power Cables

The X5DPR-TG2+ has a 20-pin primary power supply connector designated "ATX Power" for connection to the ATX power supply. Connect the appropriate connector from the power supply to the "ATX Power" connector to supply power to the serverboard. See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for power connector pin definitions.

In addition, the 8-pin header connector included with your power supply must be connected to the PWR_SEC connection (J15).

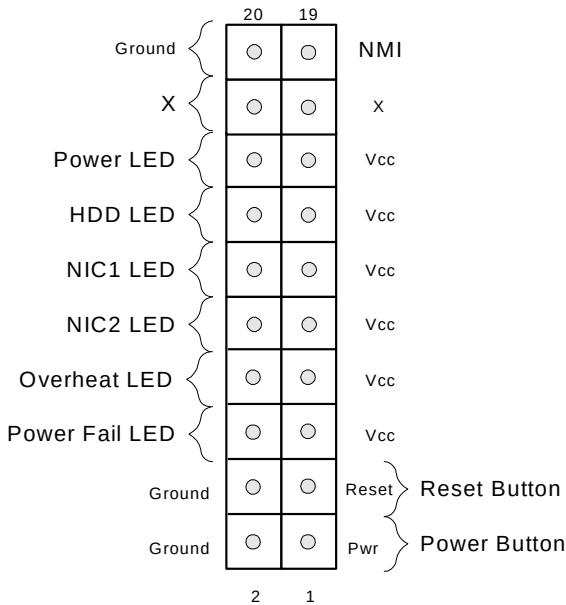
Connecting the Control Panel

JF2 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-3 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators. Please note that even and odd numbered pins are on opposite sides of each header.

All JF2 wires have been bundled into single ribbon cable to simplify their connection. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the serverboard. The other end connects to the Control Panel printed circuit board, located just behind the system status LEDs in the chassis.

See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for details and pin descriptions of JF2.

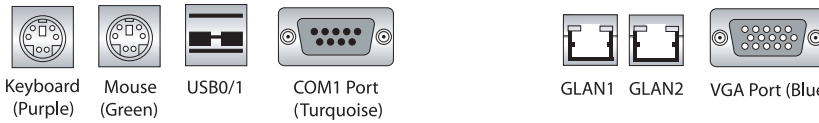
Figure 5-3. Front Control Panel Header Pins (JF2)



5-4 I/O Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 5-4 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Figure 5-4. Rear Panel I/O Ports



5-5 Installing Memory

Note: Check the Supermicro web site for recommended memory modules: http://www.supermicro.com/TECHSUPPORT/FAQs/Memory_vendors.htm

CAUTION

Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage. Also note that the memory is interleaved to improve performance (see step 1).

DIMM Installation (See Figure 5-5)

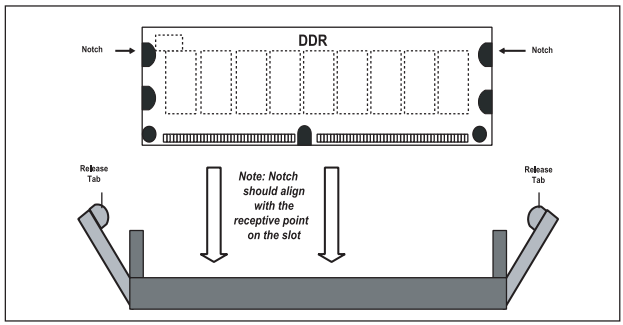
1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with Bank 1 (both DIMM#1A and DIMM#1B). The memory scheme is interleaved so you must install two modules at a time, beginning with Bank 1, then Bank 2 and so on. The 6013P-T requires the use of low-profile memory.
2. Insert each DIMM module vertically into its slot. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to prevent inserting the DIMM module incorrectly.
3. Gently press down on the DIMM module until it snaps into place in the slot. Repeat for all modules (see step 1 above).

Memory Support

The X5DPR-TG2+ only supports ECC registered DDR266/200 MHz SDRAM memory. If you are using 533 MHz front side bus processors(s), you must use DDR266 SDRAM. If you are using 400 MHz front side bus processors(s), you may use either DDR266 or DDR200 SDRAM. You should not mix DIMMs of different sizes and speeds.

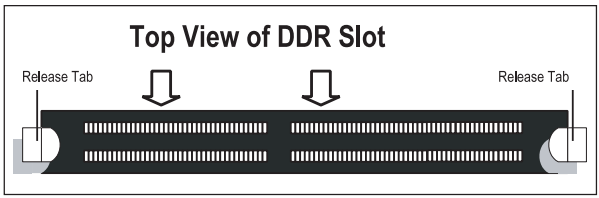
See Figures 5-5a and 5-5b for installing and removing memory modules.

Figure 5-5a. Side View of DIMM Installation into Slot



To Install: Insert module vertically and press down until it snaps into place. Pay attention to the bottom notch.
To Remove: Use your thumbs to gently push each release tab outward to free the DIMM from the slot.

Figure 5-5b. Top View of DIMM Slot



5-6 Adding PCI Cards

1. PCI slots:

The X5DPR-TG2+ has one 64-bit 133 MHz PCI-X slot for a full-length (standard) PCI card and one slim 64-bit 66 MHz PCI slot. The 64-bit 133 MHz PCI-X slot should have a butterfly riser card installed, which can accept one standard sized PCI card and one low profile PCI card (see Figures 5-6a and 5-6b).

2. PCI card installation:

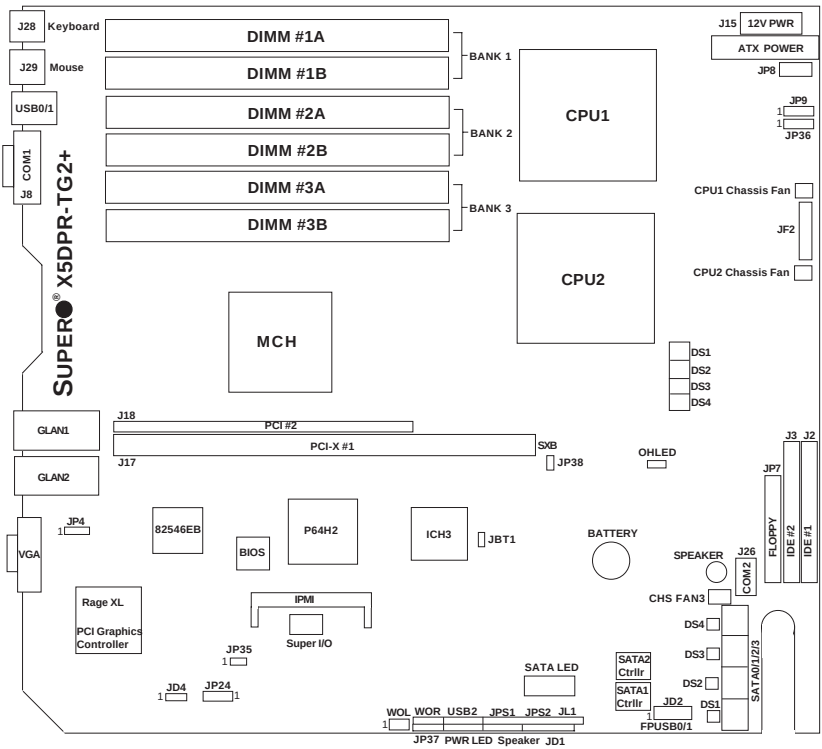
Before installing a PCI add-on card, see step 1, above. Begin by swinging the release tab on the I/O backpanel shield out to the left for the PCI slot. Insert the PCI card into the correct slot on the butterfly riser card (depending on whether it is a standard or low-profile card), pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card. Finish by pushing the release tab back to its original (locked) position. Follow this procedure when adding a card to either slot.

Figure 5-6a Low Profile vs. Standard PCI Card Form Factor

Figure 5-6b Low Profile PCI Card Dimensions

5-7 Serverboard Details

Figure 5-7. SUPER X5DPR-TG2+ Layout
(not drawn to scale)



Notes:

The IPMI socket is an optional feature.

Jumpers not noted are for test purposes only.

X5DPR-TG2+ Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
JBT1	CMOS Clear	See Jumper Section
JD1	Speaker Enable (Pins 6-7)	Closed (Enabled)
JD4	GLAN Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JP4	VGA Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JP9	Power Fail Alarm En/Disable	Open (Disabled)
JP37	Watchdog Enable/Disable	Closed (Enabled)
JP38	Front Side Bus Speed	Pins 1-2 (Auto)
JPS1,JPS2	SATA1/2 Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)

Connector	Description
ATX POWER	(Primary) ATX 20-pin Power Connector
COM1/COM2	COM1/COM2 Serial Port Connectors
CPU1/CPU2	CPU 1 and CPU2 Sockets
D1-D4	CPU LEDs
DIMM#1A-DIMM#3B	Memory (SDRAM) Slots
DS1-DS4	Serial ATA LEDs
GLAN1/2	Gigabit Ethernet Ports
J2/J3	IDE #1/#2 Hard Disk Drive Connectors
J15	Secondary (12V) ATX Power Connector
J17/J18	PCI-X #1/PCI-X #2 slots
J22	IPMI Header
J28	Keyboard Port
J29	Mouse Port
JD1	WD/PWR LED/SPKR/JPS1,JPS2,/JL1
JD2	FPUSB 0/1
JF2	Front Control Panel Connector
JL1	Chassis Intrusion
JP7	Floppy Disk Drive Connector
JP8	Third Power Supply Fail Header
JP24	SMB (System Management Bus) Header
JP35	Keylock Header
JP36	Alarm Reset Switch
SATA0/1/2/3	Serial ATA Connectors
USB0/1/2	Universal Serial Bus Ports
VGA	VGA (Monitor) Port
WOL	Wake-on-LAN Header
WOR	Wake-on-Ring Header

5-8 Connector Definitions

ATX Power Connection

The power supply connector meets the SSI (Superset ATX) 20-pin specification. Make sure that the orientation of the connector is correct. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

ATX Power Supply 20-pin Connector

Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
11	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
12	-12V	2	+3.3V
13	COM	3	COM
14	PS_ON	4	+5V
15	COM	5	COM
16	COM	6	+5V
17	COM	7	COM
18	-5V	8	PW-OK
19	+5V	9	5VSB
20	+5V	10	+12V

PWR_SEC Connection

In addition to the Primary ATX power connector (above), the Secondary 12v 8-pin J15 connector must also be connected to your power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

8-Pin +12v Power Supply Connector (J15)

Pins	Definition
1 thru 4	Ground
5 thru 8	+12v

NMI Button

The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF2. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

Power LED

The Power LED connection is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF2. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR_LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
15	Vcc
16	Control

HDD LED

The HDD (IDE Hard Disk Drive) LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF2. Attach the IDE hard drive LED cable to display disk activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
13	Vcc
14	HD Active

NIC1 LED

The NIC1 (Network Interface Controller) LED connection is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF2. Attach the NIC1 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
11	Vcc
12	GND

NIC2 LED

The NIC2 (Network Interface Controller) LED connection is located on pins 9 and 10 of JF2. Attach the NIC2 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
9	Vcc
10	GND

Overheat LED (OH)

Connect an LED to the OH connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF2 to provide advanced warning of chassis overheating. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Overheat (OH) LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
7	Vcc
8	GND

Power Fail LED

The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF2. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions. This only applies to redundant power supplies and so does not apply to the 6013P-T.

Power Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
5	Vcc
6	GND

Reset Button

The Reset Button connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF2. Attach it to the hardware reset switch on the computer case. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground

Power Button

The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF2. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (see the Power Button Mode setting in BIOS). To turn off the power when set to suspend mode, depress the button for at least 4 seconds. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Button Connector Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
1	PW_ON
2	Ground

Universal Serial Bus (USB0/1)

Two Universal Serial Bus ports are located beside the PS/2 keyboard/mouse ports. USB0 is the bottom connector and USB1 is the top connector. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions

USB0		USB1	
Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	P0-	2	P0-
3	P0+	3	P0+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

Extra Universal Serial Bus Headers (FPUSB0/1)

Two additional USB headers designated FPUSB0 and FPUSB1 are included on the serverboard. These are included for connection to the ports on the front of the chassis. A USB cable (not included) is needed. See the table on the right for pin definitions. (An additional header designated USB2 is also provided on the X5DPR-TG2+.)

Front Panel Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions

FPUSB0		FPUSB1	
Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	P0-	2	P0-
3	P0+	3	P0+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

Serial Ports

The COM1 serial port is located beside the mouse port. See the table on the right for pin definitions. The COM2 connector is a header on the serverboard (see serverboard layout for location).

Serial Port Pin Definitions (COM1, COM2)

Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	CD	6	DSR
2	RD	7	RTS
3	TD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

Note: Pin 10 is included on the header but not on the port.

ATX PS/2 Keyboard and PS/2 Mouse Ports

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and the PS/2 mouse ports are located at J28 and J29, respectively. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Port Pin Definitions (J29)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Data
2	NC
3	Ground
4	VCC
5	Clock
6	NC

Fan Headers

The X5DPR-TG2+ has three fan headers. These are designated CPU 1 Chassis Fan, CPU 2 Chassis Fan and Chassis Fan 3. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Fan Header Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Definition
1	Ground (black)
2	+12V (red)
3	Tachometer

Caution: These fan headers are DC power.

GLAN1/2 (Ethernet Ports)

Two Ethernet ports (designated GLAN1 and GLAN2) are located beside the VGA port on the I/O backplane. These ports accept RJ45 type cables.

Note: Pin 10 is included on the header but not on the port..

Power LED/Speaker/NMI

On the JDI header, pins 1-3 are for a power LED, pins 4-7 are for the speaker and pins 8-9 are for the NMI connection. See the table on the right for speaker pin definitions. Note: The speaker connector pins are for use with an external speaker. If you wish to use the onboard speaker, you should close pins 6-7 with a jumper.

Speaker Connector Pin Definitions (JD1)

Pin Number	Function	Definition
4	+	Red wire, Speaker data
5	Key	No connection
6		Key
7		Speaker data

Third Power Supply Fail Header

Connect a cable from your power supply to the JP8 header to provide warning of power supply failure. This warning signal is passed through the PWR_LED pin on JF2 to indicate of a power failure on the chassis. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Note: This feature is only available when using redundant Supermicro power supplies and so does not apply to the 6013P-T.

Third Power Supply Fail Header Pin Definitions (JP8)

Pin Number	Definition
1	P/S 1 Fail Signal
2	P/S 2 Fail Signal
3	P/S 3 Fail Signal
4	Reset (from MB)

Chassis Intrusion

A Chassis Intrusion header is located at JL1. Attach the appropriate cable to inform you of a chassis intrusion.

Wake-On-LAN

The Wake-On-LAN header is designated as WOL. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must enable the LAN Wake-Up setting in BIOS to use this feature. You must also have a LAN card with a Wake-on-LAN connector and cable.

Wake-On-LAN Pin Definitions (WOL)

Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up

Wake-On-Ring

The Wake-On-Ring header is designated WOR. This function allows your computer to receive and "wake-up" by an incoming call to the modem when in sustpend state. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must have a WOR card and cable to use this feature.

Wake-on-Ring Pin Definitions (WOR)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Ground
2	Wake-up

Keylock

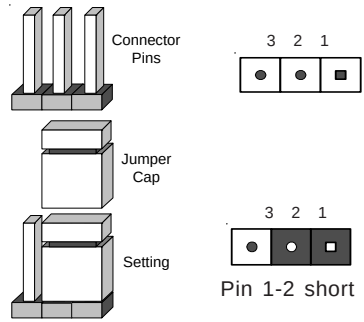
The keyboard lock connection is located on JP35. Utilizing this header allows you to inhibit any actions made on the keyboard, effectively "locking" it.

5-9 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the serverboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the serverboard layout page for jumper locations.

Note: On two pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS. Instead of pins, this jumper consists of contact pads to prevent accidentally clearing the contents of CMOS.
To clear CMOS, 1) First unplug the power cord(s) 2) With the power disconnected, short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver 3) Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device) 4) Reconnect the power cord(s) and power on the system.
Note: *Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS*.

GLAN Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JD4 to enable or disable the onboard GLAN ports (GLAN1 and GLAN2) on the serverboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled

GLAN Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JD4)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

VGA Enable/Disable

JP4 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable VGA. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP4)

Jumper Position	Definition
1-2	Enabled
2-3	Disabled

Front Side Bus Speed

JP38 is used to set the system (front side) bus speed for the processors. It is best to keep this jumper set to Auto. This jumper is used together with the CPU Ratio Frequency setting in BIOS. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Front Side Bus Speed Jumper Settings (JP38)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Auto
Pins 2-3	400 MHz
Open	533 Mhz

Serial ATA Enable/Disable

Jumpers JPS1 and JPS2 allow you to enable or disable the Serial ATA headers. Jumper JPS1 is for headers SATA#0 and SATA#1 and jumper JPS2 controls headers SATA#2 and SATA#3. The default setting is both jumpers on pins 1-2 to enable all four headers. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Serial ATA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPS1/JPS2)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

Watch Dog Enable/Disable

The Watch Dog jumper (located on JP37) allows you to enable or disable the Watch Dog feature. The default position is open to disable the Watch Dog timer. When enabled, Watch Dog can reboot your PC if an application is "hung up" or the system goes down. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Watch Dog Timer Enable/ Disable Jumper Settings (JP37)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Disabled
Closed	Enabled

5-10 Onboard Indicators

GLAN1/GLAN2 LEDs

The Ethernet ports (located beside the VGA port) have two LEDs. See the table on the right for the functions associated with these LEDs. On each Gb LAN port, the yellow LED indicates activity while the other LED may be green, orange or off to indicate the speed of the connection.

1 Gb LAN Right LED Indicator

LED Color	Definition
Off	No Connection
Green	100 MHz
Orange	1 GHz

5-11 Floppy/Hard Disk Drive and SATA Connections

Note the following when connecting the floppy and hard disk drive cables:

- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A red mark on a wire typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has 34 wires and two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B.

Floppy Connector

The floppy connector is located on JP7. See the table below for pin definitions.

Floppy Connector Pin Definitions (JP7)

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
1	GND	2	FDHDIN
3	GND	4	Reserved
5	Key	6	FDEDIN
7	GND	8	Index-
9	GND	10	Motor Enable
11	GND	12	Drive Select B-
13	GND	14	Drive Select A-
15	GND	16	Motor Enable
17	GND	18	DIR-
19	GND	20	STEP-
21	GND	22	Write Data-
23	GND	24	Write Gate-
25	GND	26	Track 00-
27	GND	28	Write Protect-
29	GND	30	Read Data-
31	GND	32	Side 1 Select-
33	GND	34	Diskette

IDE Connectors

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard IDE#1 and #2 connectors. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

IDE Connector Pin Definitions (J2, J3)

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
1	Reset IDE	2	GND
3	Host Data 7	4	Host Data 8
5	Host Data 6	6	Host Data 9
7	Host Data 5	8	Host Data 10
9	Host Data 4	10	Host Data 11
11	Host Data 3	12	Host Data 12
13	Host Data 2	14	Host Data 13
15	Host Data 1	16	Host Data 14
17	Host Data 0	18	Host Data 15
19	GND	20	Key
21	DRQ3	22	GND
23	I/O Write-	24	GND
25	I/O Read-	26	GND
27	IOCHRDY	28	BALE
29	DACK3-	30	GND
31	IRQ14	32	IOCS16-
33	Addr 1	34	GND
35	Addr 0	36	Addr 2
37	Chip Select 0	38	Chip Select 1-
39	Activity	40	GND

SATA Connectors

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard SATA0(JS1), SATA1(JS2), SATA2(JS3), SATA3(JS4), connectors. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SATA Connector Pin Definitions (JS1 - JS4)

Pin Number	Definition
1	GND
2	TXP
3	TXN
4	GND
5	RXN
6	RXP
7	GND

Chapter 6

Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform maintenance on the SC813T chassis. For component installation, follow the steps in the order given to eliminate the most common problems encountered. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the next step.

Tools Required

The only tool you will need to install components and perform maintenance is a Philips screwdriver.

6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electricstatic discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD damage.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

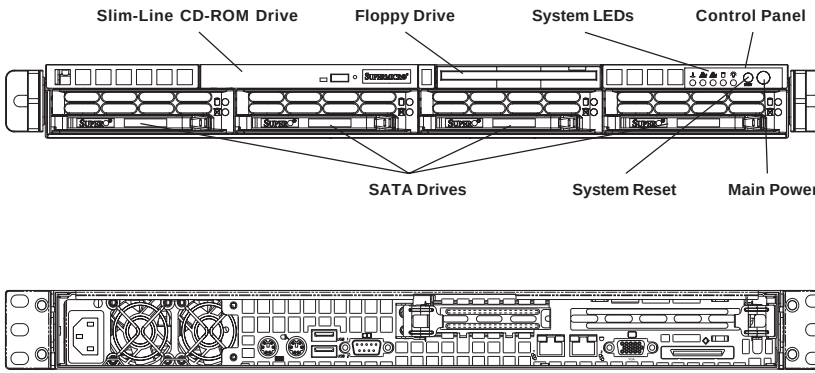


Figure 6-1. Chassis: Front and Rear Views

6-2 Control Panel

The control panel (located on the front of the chassis) must be connected to the JF2 connector on the serverboard to provide you with system status indications. A ribbon cable has bundled these wires together to simplify the connection. Connect the cable from JF2 on the serverboard to the appropriate header on the Control Panel PCB (printed circuit board). Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 on both connectors. Pull all excess cabling out of the airflow path.

The control panel LEDs inform you of system status. See "Chapter 3: System Interface" for details on the LEDs and the control panel buttons. Details on JF2 can be found in "Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup."

6-3 System Fans

Two 10-cm blower fans provide all the cooling needed for the SuperServer 6013P-T. It is very important that the chassis top cover is properly installed and making a good seal in order for the cooling air to circulate properly through the chassis and cool the components. See Figure 6-2.

System Fan Failure

The fans run at 5000 rpm. If a fan fails, the ambient air temperature in the chassis will rise and activate the overheat LED on the control panel. Replace any failed fan immediately with the same type and model. You must power down the system before replacing a cooling fan (removing the power cord is also recommended as a safety precaution).

Replacing System Cooling Fans

1. Removing a fan:

After turning off the power to the system, first remove the chassis cover and unplug the fan cable from the motherboard. Unscrew the failed blower fan from the chassis and pull it completely out from the serverboard.

2. Installing a new fan:

Replace the failed fan with an identical 10-cm, 12 volt fan (available from Supermicro: p/n FAN-0059). Install the new fan in its proper place in the chassis by positioning it on the two mounting posts. Secure the fan to the chassis with the screws you removed previously, then attach the fan wires to the same chassis fan header you removed it from. Make sure the air seal under the fan is properly installed and creating a good seal. Power up the system and check that the fan is working properly and that the LED on the control panel has turned off. Finish by replacing the chassis cover.

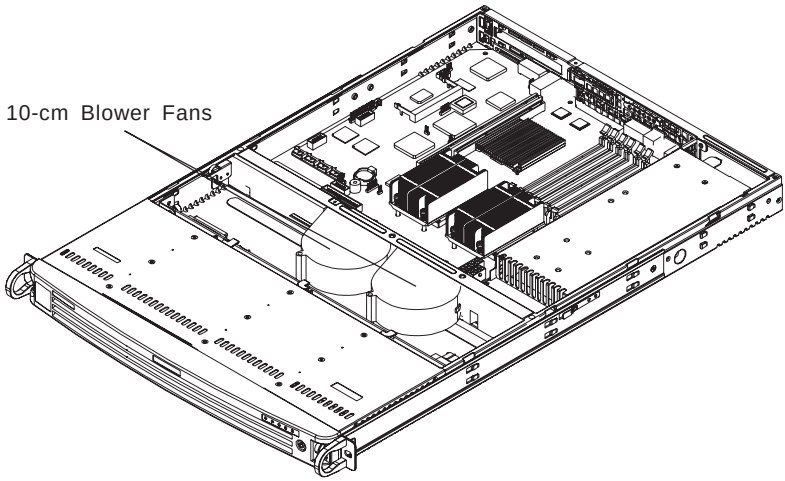


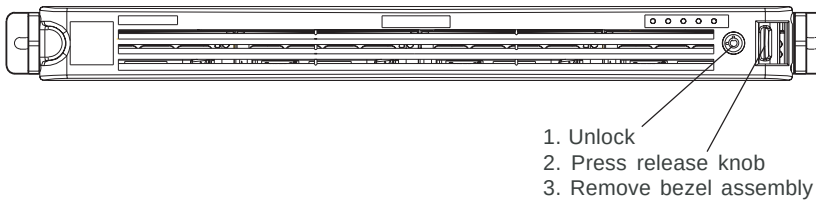
Figure 6-2. System Cooling Fans (with optional front bezel shown)

6-4 Drive Bay Installation/Removal

Removing the Front Bezel

If your system has a front bezel (optional) attached to the chassis, you must first remove it to gain access to the drive bays. To remove the bezel, first unlock the front of the chassis then press the release knob (see Figure 6-3). Carefully remove the bezel with both hands. A filter located within the bezel can be removed for replacement/cleaning. It is recommended that you keep a maintenance log of filter cleaning/replacement, since its condition will affect the airflow throughout the whole system.

Figure 6-3. Removing the Front Bezel



Accessing the Drive Bays

Serial ATA Drives: Because of their hotswap capability, you do not need to access the inside of the chassis or power down the system to install or replace Serial ATA drives. Proceed to the next step for instructions.

CD-ROM/Floppy Disk Drives: For installing/removing a CD-ROM or floppy disk drive, you will need to gain access to the inside of the 6013P-T by removing the top cover of the chassis. Proceed to the "CD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation" section later in this chapter for instructions.
Note: Only a "slim" CD-ROM drive will fit into the 6013P-T.

Serial ATA Drive Installation

1. Mounting a Serial ATA drive in a drive carrier

The Serial ATA drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also help promote proper airflow for the Serial ATA drive bays. For this reason, even empty carriers without Serial ATA drives installed must remain in the chassis. To add a new Serial ATA drive, install a drive into the carrier with the printed circuit board side facing down so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with six screws, as shown in Figure 6-4.

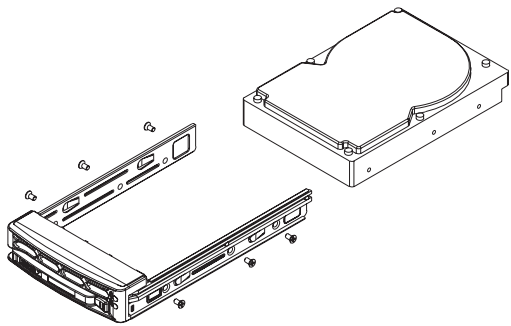


Figure 6-4. Mounting an SATA Drive in a Carrier

Use caution when working around the Serial ATA backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the holes, which aid in proper airflow.

<u>Important:</u> Regardless of how many Serial ATA hard drives are installed, all drive carriers must remain in the drive bays to maintain proper airflow.

2. Installing/removing hot-swap SATA drives:

The SATA drive carriers are all easily accessible at the front of the chassis. These hard drives are hot-pluggable, meaning they can be removed and installed without powering down the system. To remove a carrier, push the release button located beside the drive LEDs. Then swing the colored handle fully out and use it to pull the unit straight out (see Figure 6-5).

Note: Your operating system must have RAID support to enable the hot-plug capability of the SATA drives.

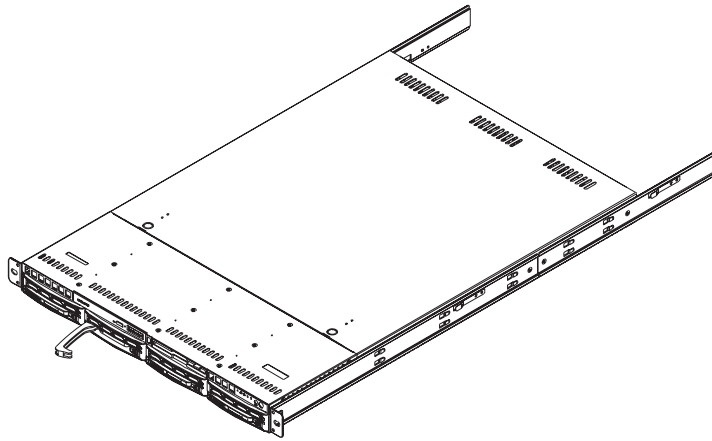


Figure 6-5. Removing an SATA Drive from the Server

Serial ATA Power Cables

Serial ATA power cables should be routed so that they do not block the airflow through the chassis. See the motherboard layout diagram for the location of the cable connections.

Serial ATA Backplane

The Serial ATA drives plug into a backplane that provides power, drive ID and bus termination. A RAID controller can be used with the backplane to provide data security. The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the Serial ATA drives. The backplane is already preconfigured, so there are no jumpers or switches present on it.

CD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation

The top cover of the chassis must be opened to gain full access to the CD-ROM and floppy drive bays. The 6013P-T accomodates only slim-line CD-ROM drives. Side mounting brackets are needed to mount a slim-line CD-ROM drive in the 6013P-T server.

You must power down the system before installing or removing a floppy or CD-ROM drive. First, release the retention screws that secure the server unit to the rack. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click"). Next, depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover and at the same time, push the cover away from you until it stops. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

With the chassis cover removed, unplug the power and data cables from the drive you want to remove. Then locate the locking tab at the rear of the drive. It will be on the left side of the drive when viewed from the front of the chassis. Pull the tab away from the drive and push the drive unit out the front of the chassis. Add a new drive by following this procedure in reverse order. You may hear a faint *click* of the locking tab when the drive is fully inserted. Remember to reconnect the data and power cables to the drive before replacing the chassis cover and restoring power to the system. Please be aware of the following:

- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A color mark on a cable typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has 34 wires and two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B.

6-5 Power Supply

The SuperServer 6013P-T has a single 500 watt power supply, which is auto-switching capable. This enables it to automatically sense and operate with either a 100v or 240v input voltage. An amber light will be illuminated on the power supply when the power is off. An illuminated green light indicates that the power supply is operating.

Power Supply Failure

If the power supply unit fails, the system will shut down and you will need to replace the unit. Replacement units can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see contact information in the Preface). As there is only one power supply unit in the 6013P-T, power must be completely removed from the server before removing and replacing the power supply unit for whatever reason.

Removing/Replacing the Power Supply

1. Removing the power supply:

First turn the power switch on the control panel off, then unplug the power cord from the system. Remove the chassis cover by pressing the two release buttons on the top of the chassis (near the front) and push the chassis top rearward about one inch. To remove the failed power unit, push the beige colored release tab to the right and then carefully lift the unit up about 1/2 inch only. If you lift too high, you may damage the power distribution board that the other end of the unit is connected to. Then, pull the power unit straight back to unplug it from the power distribution board. See Figure 6-6.

2. Installing a new power supply:

Replace the failed unit with another unit of the same input voltage, output voltage and wattage. It is highly recommended to replace it with exactly the same model power supply. Carefully insert the new unit into position to plug it into the power distribution board, making sure you are not holding it at too great an angle, which may damage the power distribution board. Push it completely into the power distribution board and seat it in the chassis. When correctly installed it should be laying flat - make sure the end of the power supply is not sitting on the stop in the chassis. Reconnect the power cord, replace the chassis top cover and reposition the unit back into the rack. Finish by depressing the power button on the chassis front control panel.

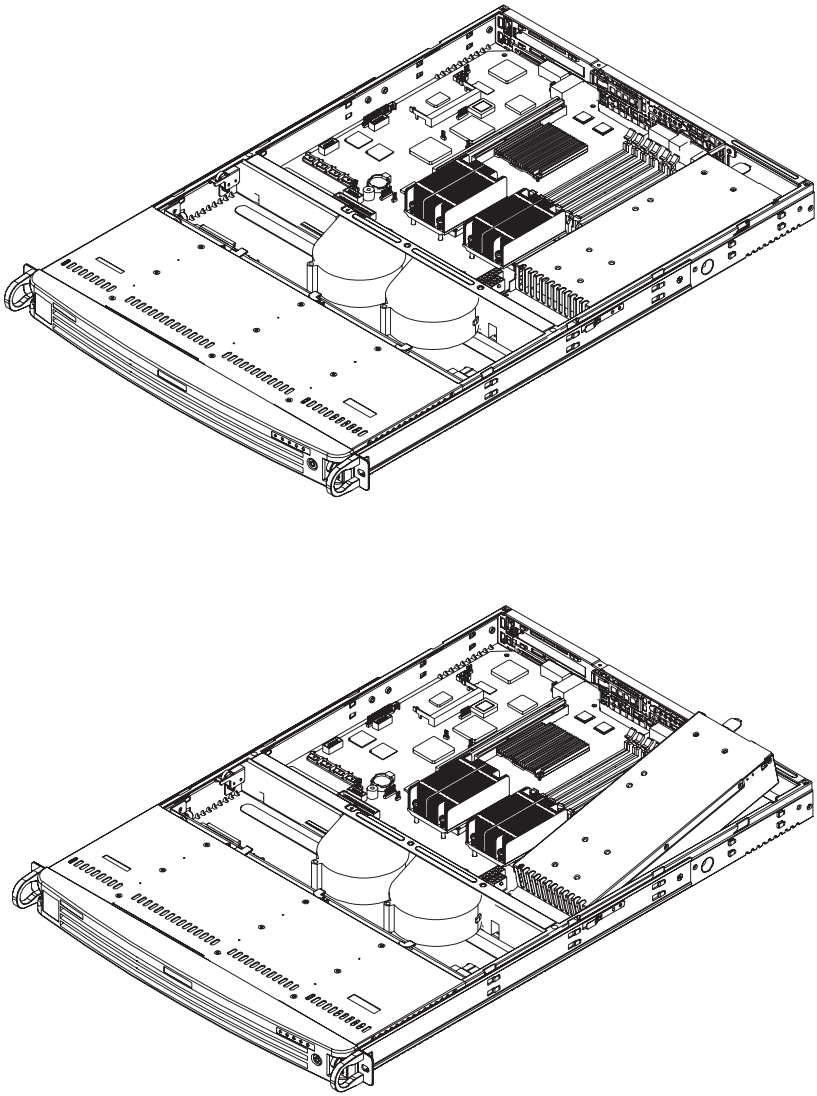


Figure 6-6. Removing/Replacing the Power Supply (with optional front bezel shown)

Chapter 7
BIOS

7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the PhoenixBIOS™ Setup utility for the X5DPR-TG2+. The Phoenix ROM BIOS is stored in a flash chip and can be easily upgraded using a floppy disk-based program.

Note: Due to periodic changes to the BIOS, some settings may have been added or deleted and might not yet be recorded in this manual. Please refer to the Manual Download area of the Supermicro web site <http://www.supermicro.com> for any changes to BIOS that may not be reflected in this manual.

System BIOS

The BIOS is the Basic Input Output System used in all IBM® PC, XT™, AT®, and PS/2® compatible computers. The PhoenixBIOS flash chip stores the system parameters, such type of disk drives, video displays, etc. in the CMOS. The CMOS memory requires very little electrical power. When the computer is turned off, a back-up battery provides power to the BIOS flash chip, enabling it to retain system parameters. Each time the computer is powered-on the computer is configured with the values stored in the BIOS ROM by the system BIOS, which gains control at boot-up.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The CMOS information that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing the <Delete> key at the appropriate time during system boot, see below.

Starting the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible POST (Power On Self Test) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the BIOS Setup utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens, such as the Security and Power menus. Beginning with Section 7-3, detailed descriptions are given for each parameter setting in the Setup utility.

7-2 Running Setup

**Default settings are in bold text unless otherwise noted.*

The BIOS setup options described in this section are selected by choosing the appropriate text from the main BIOS Setup screen. All displayed text is described in this section, although the screen display is often all you need to understand how to set the options (see on next page).

When you first power on the computer, the PhoenixBIOS™ is immediately activated.

While the BIOS is in control, the Setup program can be activated in one of two ways:

1. By pressing <Delete> immediately after turning the system on, or
2. When the message shown below appears briefly at the bottom of the screen during the POST (Power On Self-Test), press the <Delete> key to activate the main Setup menu:

Press the <Delete> key to enter Setup

7-3 Main BIOS Setup

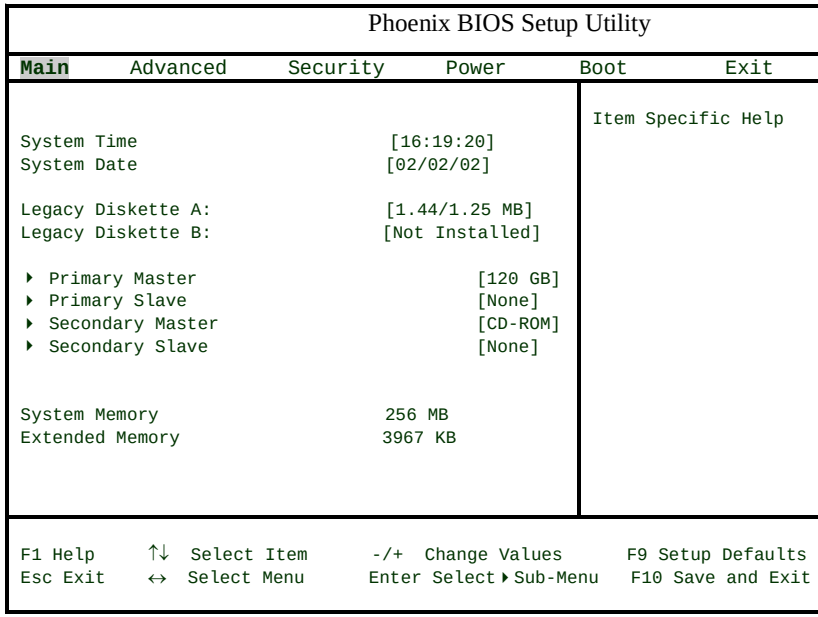
All main Setup options are described in this section. The main BIOS Setup screen is displayed below.

Use the Up/Down arrow keys to move among the different settings in each menu. Use the Left/Right arrow keys to change the options for each setting.

Press the <Esc> key to exit the CMOS Setup Menu. The next section describes in detail how to navigate through the menus.

Items that use submenus are indicated with the ▶ icon. With the item highlighted, press the <Enter> key to access the submenu.

Main BIOS Setup Menu


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
System Time [16:19:20]
System Date [02/02/02]
Legacy Diskette A: [1.44/1.25 MB]
Legacy Diskette B: [Not Installed]
Primary Master [120 GB]
Primary Slave [None]
Secondary Master [CD-ROM]
Secondary Slave [None]
System Memory 256 MB
Extended Memory 3967 KB
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Main Setup Features

System Time

To set the system date and time, key in the correct information in the appropriate fields. Then press the <Enter> key to save the data.

System Date

Using the arrow keys, highlight the month, day and year fields and enter the correct data. Press the <Enter> key to save the data.

Legacy Diskette A

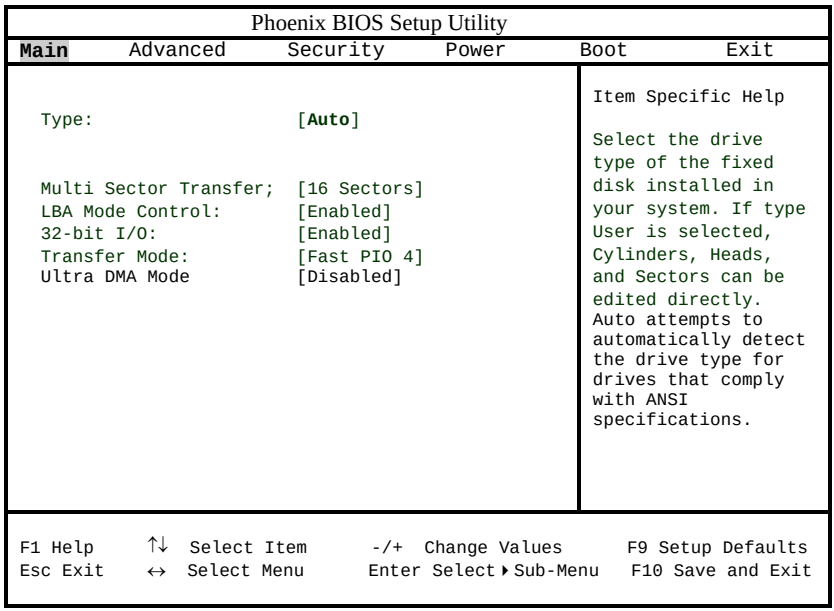
This setting allows the user to set the type of floppy disk drive installed as diskette A. The options are Disabled, 360Kb 5.25 in, 1.2MB 5.25 in, 720Kb 3.5 in, **1.44/1.25MB**, 3.5 in and 2.88MB 3.5 in.

Legacy Diskette B

This setting allows the user to set the type of floppy disk drive installed as diskette B. The options are **Disabled**, 360Kb 5.25 in, 1.2MB 5.25 in, 720Kb 3.5 in, 1.44/1.25MB, 3.5 in and 2.88MB 3.5 in.

▶Primary Master/Primary Slave/Secondary Master/Secondary Slave

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of the IDE Primary Master/Slave and IDE Secondary Master/Slave slots. Hit <Enter> to activate the following sub-menu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the sub-menu are:


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Type: [Auto]
Multi Sector Transfer; [16 Sectors]
LBA Mode Control: [Enabled]
32-bit I/O: [Enabled]
Transfer Mode: [Fast PIO 4]
Ultra DMA Mode [Disabled]
Item Specific Help
Select the drive type of the fixed disk installed in your system. If type User is selected, Cylinders, Heads, and Sectors can be edited directly. Auto attempts to automatically detect the drive type for drives that comply with ANSI specifications.
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Type

Selects the type of IDE hard drive. The options are **Auto** (allows BIOS to automatically determine the hard drive's capacity, number of heads, etc.), a number from 1-39 to select a predetermined type of hard drive, CD-ROM and ATAPI Removable.

Multi-Sector Transfers

Select the number of transfer sectors. Options are 2, 4, 6, 8 and **16 Sectors**.

LBA Mode Control

This item determines whether Phoenix BIOS will access the IDE Primary Master Device via LBA mode. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

32-bit I/O

Selects 32-bit I/O operation. Options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Transfer Mode

Selects the transfer mode. Options are Standard, Fast PIO1, Fast PIO2, Fast PIO3, **Fast PIO4**, FPIO3/DMA1 and FPIO4/DMA2.

Ultra DMA Mode

Selects Ultra DMA Mode. Options are **Disabled**, Mode 0, Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3, Mode 4 and Mode 5.

System Memory

This display informs you how much system memory is recognized as being present in the system.

Extended Memory

This display informs you how much extended memory is recognized as being present in the system.

7-4 Advanced Setup

Choose Advanced from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. The items with a triangle beside them have sub menus that can be accessed by highlighting the item and pressing <Enter>. Options for PIR settings are displayed by highlighting the setting option using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Advanced BIOS Setup options are described in this section.

```
                                Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main      Advanced      Security      Power      Boot      Exit

                                                  Item Specific Help
Quick Boot Mode                    [Enabled]
Quiet Boot                         [Disabled]

▸PCI/PnP Configuration
▸Cache Memory
▸I/O Device Configuration
▸Advanced Chipset Control
▸Advanced Processor Options
▸DMI Event Logging
▸Console Redirection

F1 Help     ↑↓  Select Item      -/+  Change Values      F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit    ↔   Select Menu      Enter Select▸Sub-Menu   F10 Save and Exit
```

Quick Boot Mode

If enabled, this feature will speed up the POST (Power On Self Test) routine after the computer is turned on. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled. If Disabled, the POST routine will run at normal speed.

Quiet Boot

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable the diagnostic screen during boot-up.

▶PCI/PnP Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Onboard LAN1 OPROM Configure

Enabling this option provides the ability to boot from LAN1. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Onboard LAN2 OPROM Configure

Enabling this option provides the ability to boot from LAN2. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Legacy USB Support

This setting allows you to enable support for Legacy USB devices. The settings are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Installed OS

This setting allows you to choose which operating system you are using to run the system. Options are Other, Win95, Win98, WinMe and Win2000.

NT4 Installation Workaround

When enabled, this setting provides a workaround for the absent floppy drive during NT4 installation. Options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Reset Configuration Data

If set to Yes, this setting clears the Extended System Configuration Data area. Options are Yes and **No**.

▶PCI Slot Configuration

PCI/PCIX Frequency (Slot 1-3)

Use this setting to change the speed of PCI/PCIX slots 1 though 3. Options are **Auto**, 33 MHz, 66 MHz, 100 MHz and 133 MHz.

PCI/PCIX Frequency (Slot 4)

Use this setting to change the speed of PCI/PCIX slot 4. Options are **Auto**, 33 MHz, 66 MHz, 100 MHz and 133 MHz.

PCI/PCIX Frequency (Slot 5)

Use this setting to change the speed of PCI/PCIX slot 5. Options are **Auto**, 33 MHz, 66 MHz, 100 MHz and 133 MHz.

PCI/PCIX Frequency (Slot 6)

Use this setting to change the speed of PCI/PCIX slot 6. Options are **Auto**, 33 MHz, 66 MHz, 100 MHz and 133 MHz.

▶PCI Device, Slot #1 - Slot#6

Access the submenu for each of the six settings above to make changes to the following:

Option ROM Scan

When enabled, this setting will initialize the device expansion ROM. Options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Enable Master

This setting allows you to enable the selected device as the PCI bus master. Options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Latency Timer

This setting allows you to enable the Latency Timer. Options are **Default**, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h and 00E0h.

Large Disk Access Mode

This setting determines how large hard drives are to be accessed. The options are **DOS** or Other (for Unix, Novellle NetWare and other operating systems).

Local Bus IDE Adapter

Use this setting to enable the integrated local bus IDE adapter. Options are Disable, Primary, Secondary and **Both**.

▶Cache Memory

Access the submenu for this item to specify one of the following actions for various sections of cache memory: Uncache, Write Protect, Write Back, Write Through or Disable. See the "Item Specific Help" window for details.

▶I/O Device Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Power Loss Control

This setting allows you to choose how the system will react when power returns after an unexpected loss of power. Options are Stay Off, Power On and **Last State**.

Watch Dog

This setting is for enabling the Watch Dog feature. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

KBC Clock Input

Use this setting to set the clock frequency for the keyboard. Options are 6 MHz, 8 MHz and **12 MHz**.

Serial Port A

This setting allows you to assign control of serial port A. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for serial port A. The options are **3F8**, 2F8, 3E8 and 2E8.

Interrupt

Select the IRQ (interrupt request) for serial port A. Options are IRQ3 and **IRQ4**.

Serial Port B

This setting allows you to assign control of serial port B. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS controlled).

Mode

Specify the type of device that will be connected to serial port B. Options are **Normal** and IR (for an infrared device).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for serial port B. The options are 3F8, **2F8**, 3E8 and 2E8.

Interrupt

Select the IRQ (interrupt request) for serial port B. Options are **IRQ3** and IRQ4.

Parallel Port

This setting allows you to assign control of the parallel port. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for the parallel port: **378**, 278 or 3BC.

Interrupt

Select the IRQ (interrupt request) for the parallel port. Options are IRQ5 and **IRQ7**.

Mode

Specify the parallel port mode. Options are Output Only, Bi-directional, EPP and **ECP**.

DMA Channel

Specify the DMA channel. Options are DMA1 and **DMA3**.

Floppy Disk Controller

This setting allows you to assign control of the floppy disk controller. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for the parallel port. The options are **Primary** and Secondary.

▶Advanced Chipset Control

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Clock Spectrum Feature

The options for this setting are **Disabled** and Extended.

SMART Device Monitoring

The options for this setting are **Disabled** and Extended.

ECC Configuration

This setting lets you enable or disable ECC (Error Correction and Checking). The options are **ECC** and Disabled.

ECC Error Type

This setting lets you select which type of interrupt will be activated as a result of an ECC error. The options are **None**, NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt), SMI (System Management Interrupt) and SCI (System Control Interrupt.

SERR Signal Condition

This setting specifies the conditions required to qualify as an ECC error. Options are **None**, Single Bit, Multiple Bit and Both.

▶Advanced Processor Options

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

CPU Speed

This is a display that indicates the speed of the installed processor.

Frequency Ratio

This setting allows you to specify the value of tthe internal frequency multiplier of the processor, which is used to determine the processor speed. Options are x8, x16, x17, x18, x19, x20, x21, x22, x23 and x24.

Fast String Operations

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable fast string operations.

Compatible FPU Code

This setting allows you to Enable or **Disable** the compatible FPU code.

Split Lock Operations

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable split lock operations.

Hyper-threading

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable hyper-threading. Enabling hyper-threading results in increased CPU performance.

L3 Cache

This setting allows you to Enable or **Disable** the L3 cache.

▶DMI Event Logging

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Event Log Validity

This is a display, not a setting, informing you of the event log validity.

Event Log Capacity

This is a display, not a setting, informing you of the event log capacity.

View DMI Event Log

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to view the contents of the event log.

Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable event logging.

ECC Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable ECC event logging.

Mark DMI Events as Read

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to mark the DMI events as read.

Clear All DMI Event Logs

Select Yes and press <Enter> to clear all DMI event logs.

▶Console Redirection

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

COM Port Address

Specifies to redirect the console to On-board COMA or On-board COMB. This setting can also be **Disabled**.

BAUD Rate

Select the BAUD rate for console redirection.

Console Type

Choose from the available options to select the console type for console redirection.

Flow Control

Choose from the available options to select the flow control for console redirection.

Console Connection

Select the console connection: either Direct or Via Modem.

Continue CR after POST

Choose whether to continue with console redirection after the POST routine. Options are On and **Off**.

of Video Pages to Support

Choose the number of video pages to allocate for redirection when video hardware is not available. Options are **1**, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

7-5 Security

Choose Security from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Security setting options are displayed by highlighting the setting using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Security BIOS settings are described in this section.

```
                                Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main      Advanced      Security      Power      Boot      Exit

                                                  Item Specific Help
Supervisor Password Is:          [Clear]
User Password Is:                [Clear]

Set Supervisor Password          [Enter]
Set User Password                [Enter]

Password on Boot                 [Disabled]
Fixed Disk Boot Sector           [Normal]

F1 Help    ↑↓ Select Item     -/+  Change Values     F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit   ↔  Select Menu     Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu  F10 Save and Exit
```

Supervisor Password Is:

This displays whether a supervisor password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a supervisor password has been entered for the system.

User Password Is:

This displays whether a user password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a user password has been entered for the system.

Set Supervisor Password

When the item "Set Supervisor Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the Supervisor's password in the dialogue box to set or to change supervisor's password, which allows access to BIOS.

Set User Password

When the item "Set User Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the user's password in the dialogue box to set or to change the user's password, which allows access to the system at boot-up.

Password on Boot

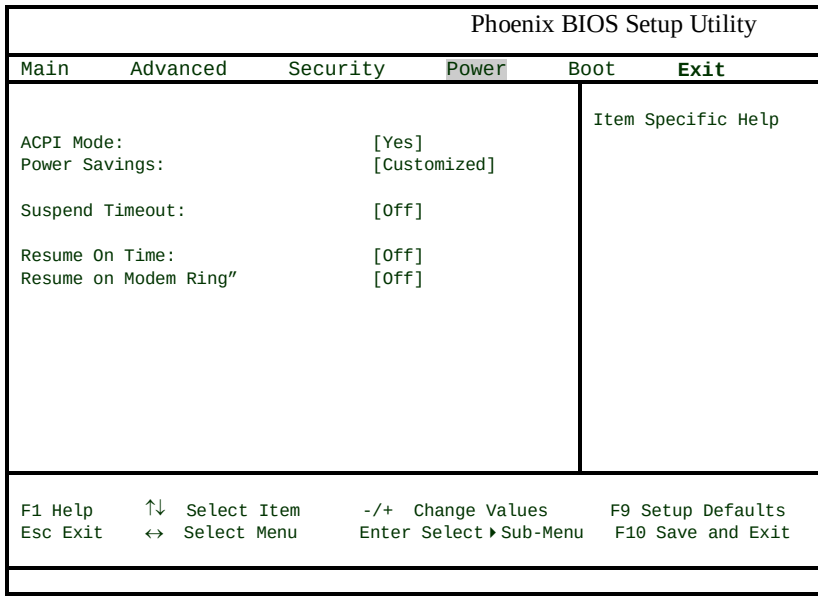
This setting allows you to require a password to be entered when the system boots up. Options are Enabled (password required) and Disabled (password not required).

Fixed Disk Boot Sector

This setting may offer some protection against viruses when set to Write Protect, which protects the boot sector on the hard drive from having a virus written to it. The other option is **Normal**.

7-6 Power

Choose Power from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Power setting options are displayed by highlighting the setting using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Power BIOS settings are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
ACPI Mode: [Yes]
Power Savings: [Customized]
Suspend Timeout: [Off]
Resume On Time: [Off]
Resume on Modem Ring" [Off]
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

ACPI Mode

Use the setting to determine if you want to employ ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) power management on your system. Options are **Yes** and No.

Power Savings

This setting sets the degree of power saving for the system. The options are Disabled, **Customized**, Maximum Power Savings and Maximum Performance. Customized allows you to alter the other two modes.

Suspend Timeout

Use this setting to specify the period of system inactivity to transpire before entering the suspend state. Options are **Off**, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min, 30 min, 40 min and 60 min.

Resume on Time

Select either **Off** or On, which will wake the system up at the time specified in the next setting.

Resume Time

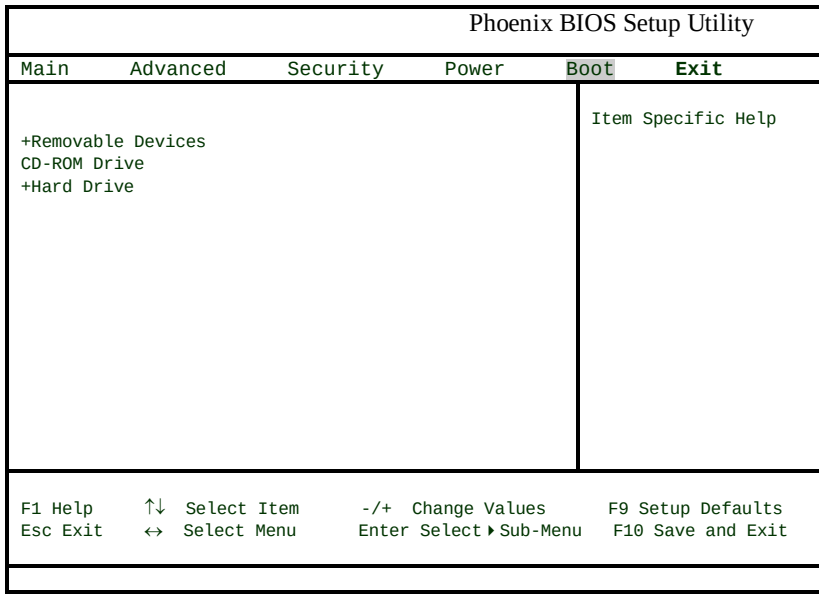
Use this setting to specify the time you want the system to wake up (the above setting must be set to On). Enter the time with the number keys.

Resume on Modem Ring

Use this setting to enable or disable the WOR (Wake-on Ring) feature. Options are On and **Off**.

7-7 Boot

Choose Boot from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Highlighting a setting with a + or - will expand or collapse that entry. See details on how to change the order and specs of boot devices in the Item Specific Help window. All Boot BIOS settings are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
+Removable Devices
CD-ROM Drive
+Hard Drive
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

+Removable Devices

Highlight and press <Enter> to expand the field. See details on how to change the order and specs of devices in the Item Specific Help window.

CD-ROM Drive

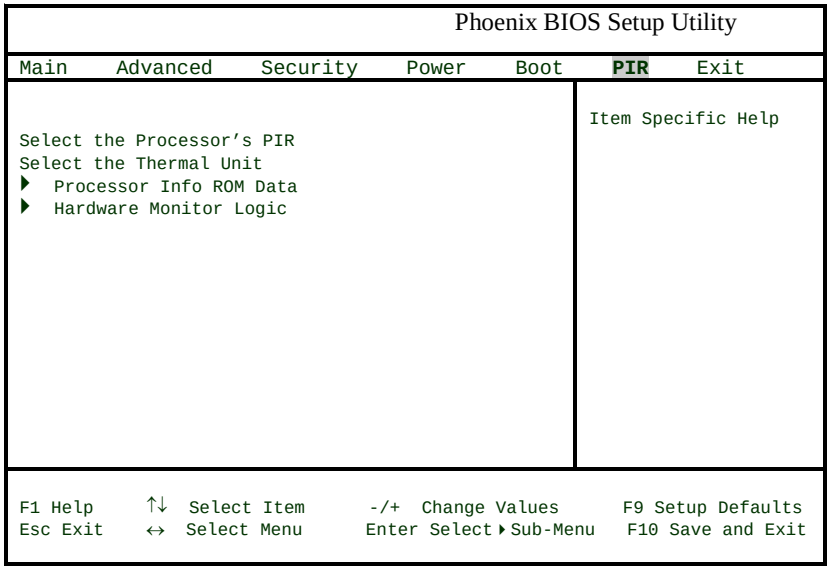
See details on how to change the order and specs of the CD-ROM drive in the Item Specific Help window.

+Hard Drive

Highlight and press <Enter> to expand the field. See details on how to change the order and specs of hard drives in the Item Specific Help window.

7-8 PIR

Choose PIR from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. The items with a triangle beside them have sub menus that can be accessed by highlighting the item and pressing <Enter>. PIR stands for "Processor Info ROM", which allows BIOS to read certain information from the processors. Options for PIR settings are displayed by highlighting the setting option using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All PIR BIOS Setup options are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot PIR Exit
Item Specific Help
Select the Processor's PIR
Select the Thermal Unit
Processor Info ROM Data
Hardware Monitor Logic
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Select the Processor's PIR

Selects the processor PIR. Options are **A0h/A1h**, A2h/A3h, A4h/A5h, A6h/A7h, A8h/A8h, AAh/ABh, ACh/ADh and AEh/AFh.

Select the Thermal Unit

Selects the thermal unit. Options are **30h/31h**, 32h/33h, 34h/35h, 52h/53h, 54h/55h, 56h/57h, 98h/99h, 9Ah/9Bh and 9Ch/9Dh.

▶Processor Info ROM Data

Highlight this and hit <Enter> to see PIR data on the following items:

Header Info

Processor Data

Processor Core Data

L3 Cache Data

Package Data

Part Number Data

Thermal Reference Data

Feature Data

Other Data

OEM Data

▶Hardware Monitor Logic

Highlight this and hit <Enter> to see monitor data for the following items:

CPU1 Temperature

CPU2 Temperature

System Temperature

CPU Fan1/CPU1 Chassis Fan

CPU Fan2/CPU2 Chassis Fan

Chassis Fan 1

Chassis Fan 2

Processor Vcore

3.3V Standby

3.3V Vcc

5V Vcc

12V Vcc

1.8V Vcc

-12V Vcc

7-9 Exit

Choose Exit from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. All Exit BIOS settings are described in this section.

```
                                Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main    Advanced    Security    Power    Boot    PIR    Exit

                                                  Item Specific Help
Exit Saving Changes
Exit Discarding Changes
Load Setup Defaults
Discard Changes
Save Changes

F1 Help     ↑↓  Select Item      -/+  Change Values      F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit    ↔   Select Menu      Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu  F10 Save and Exit
```

Exit Saving Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made and to exit the BIOS Setup utility.

Exit Discarding Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to exit the BIOS Setup utility without saving any changes you may have made.

Load Setup Defaults

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to load the default settings for all items in the BIOS Setup. These are the safest settings to use.

Discard Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to discard (cancel) any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Save Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Notes

Appendix A
BIOS POST Messages

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS will check for problems. If a problem is found, the BIOS will activate an alarm or display a message. The following is a list of such BIOS messages.

Failure Fixed Disk
Fixed disk is not working or not configured properly. Check to see if fixed disk is attached properly. Run Setup. Find out if the fixed-disk type is correctly identified.

Stuck key
Stuck key on keyboard.

Keyboard error
Keyboard not working.

Keyboard Controller Failed
Keyboard controller failed test. May require replacing keyboard controller.

Keyboard locked - Unlock key switch
Unlock the system to proceed.

Monitor type does not match CMOS - Run SETUP
Monitor type not correctly identified in Setup

Shadow Ram Failed at offset: nnnn
Shadow RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of the 64k block at which the error was detected.

System RAM Failed at offset: nnnn
System RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of in the 64k block at which the error was detected.

Extended RAM Failed at offset: nnnn Extended memory not working or not configured properly at offset **nnnn.**

System battery is dead - Replace and run SETUP
The CMOS clock battery indicator shows the battery is dead. Replace the battery and run Setup to reconfigure the system.

System CMOS checksum bad - Default configuration used
System CMOS has been corrupted or modified incorrectly, perhaps by an application program that changes data stored in CMOS. The BIOS installed Default Setup Values. If you do not want these values, enter Setup and enter your own values. If the error persists, check the system battery or contact your dealer.

System timer error
The timer test failed. Requires repair of system board.

Real time clock error
Real-Time Clock fails BIOS hardware test. May require board repair.

Check date and time settings
BIOS found date or time out of range and reset the Real-Time Clock. May require setting legal date (1991-2099).

Previous boot incomplete - Default configuration used
Previous POST did not complete successfully. POST loads default values and offers to run Setup. If the failure was caused by incorrect values and they are not corrected, the next boot will likely fail. On systems with control of **wait states**, improper Setup settings can also terminate POST and cause this error on the next boot. Run Setup and verify that the waitstate configuration is correct. This error is cleared the next time the system is booted.

Memory Size found by POST differed from CMOS
Memory size found by POST differed from CMOS.

Diskette drive A error
Diskette drive B error
Drive A: or B: is present but fails the BIOS POST diskette tests. Check to see that the drive is defined with the proper diskette type in Setup and that the diskette drive is attached correctly.

Incorrect Drive A type - run SETUP
Type of floppy drive A: not correctly identified in Setup.

Incorrect Drive B type - run SETUP
Type of floppy drive B: not correctly identified in Setup.

System cache error - Cache disabled
RAM cache failed and BIOS disabled the cache. On older boards, check the cache jumpers. You may have to replace the cache. See your dealer. A disabled cache slows system performance considerably.

CPU ID:
CPU socket number for Multi-Processor error.

EISA CMOS not writeable
ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to EISA CMOS.

DMA Test Failed
ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to extended **DMA** (Direct Memory Access) registers.

Software NMI Failed
ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot generate software NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt).

Fail-Safe Timer NMI Failed
ServerBIOS2 test error: Fail-Safe Timer takes too long.

device Address Conflict
Address conflict for specified **device.**

Allocation Error for: device
Run ISA or EISA Configuration Utility to resolve resource conflict for the specified **device**.

CD ROM Drive
CD ROM Drive identified.

Entering SETUP ...
Starting Setup program

Failing Bits: nnnn
The hex number **nnnn** is a map of the bits at the RAM address which failed the memory test. Each 1 (one) in the map indicates a failed bit. See errors 230, 231, or 232 above for offset address of the failure in System, Extended, or Shadow memory.

Fixed Disk n
Fixed disk **n** (0-3) identified.

Invalid System Configuration Data
Problem with NVRAM (CMOS) data.

I/O device IRQ conflict
I/O device IRQ conflict error.

PS/2 Mouse Boot Summary Screen:
PS/2 Mouse installed.

nnnn kB Extended RAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn Cache SRAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of system cache in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB Shadow RAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of shadow RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB System RAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of system RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

One or more I2O Block Storage Devices were excluded from the Setup Boot Menu
There was not enough room in the IPL table to display all installed I2O block-storage devices.

Operating system not found
Operating system cannot be located on either drive A: or drive C:. Enter Setup and see if fixed disk and drive A: are properly identified.

Parity Check 1 nnnn
Parity error found in the system bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????.** Parity is a method for checking errors in binary data. A parity error indicates that some data has been corrupted.

Parity Check 2 nnnn
Parity error found in the I/O bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????.**

Press <F1> to resume, <F2> to Setup, <F3> for previous
Displayed after any recoverable error message. Press <F1> to start the boot process or <F2> to enter Setup and change the settings. Press <F3> to display the previous screen (usually an initialization error of an **Option ROM**, i.e., an add-on card). Write down and follow the information shown on the screen.

Press <F2> to enter Setup
Optional message displayed during POST. Can be turned off in Setup.

PS/2 Mouse:
PS/2 mouse identified.

Run the I2O Configuration Utility
One or more unclaimed block storage devices have the Configuration Request bit set in the LCT. Run an I2O Configuration Utility (e.g. the SAC utility).

System BIOS shadowed
System BIOS copied to shadow RAM.

UMB upper limit segment address: *nnnn*
Displays the address ***nnnn*** of the upper limit of **Upper Memory Blocks**, indicating released segments of the BIOS which can be reclaimed by a virtual memory manager.

Video BIOS shadowed
Video BIOS successfully copied to shadow RAM.

Notes

Appendix B
BIOS POST Codes

This section lists the POST (Power On Self Test) codes for the PhoenixBIOS. POST codes are divided into two categories: recoverable and terminal.

Recoverable POST Errors

When a recoverable type of error occurs during POST, the BIOS will display an POST code that describes the problem. BIOS may also issue one of the following beep codes:

1 long and two short beeps - video configuration error
1 continuous long beep - no memory detected

Terminal POST Errors

If a terminal type of error occurs, BIOS will shut down the system. Before doing so, BIOS will write the error to port 80h, attempt to initialize video and write the error in the top left corner of the screen.
The following is a list of codes that may be written to port 80h.

POST Code	Description
02h	Verify Real Mode
03h	Disable Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)
04h	Get CPU type
06h	Initialize system hardware
07h	Disable shadow and execute code from the ROM.
08h	Initialize chipset with initial POST values
09h	Set IN POST flag
0Ah	Initialize CPU registers
0Bh	Enable CPU cache
0Ch	Initialize caches to initial POST values
0Eh	Initialize I/O component
0Fh	Initialize the local bus IDE
10h	Initialize Power Management
11h	Load alternate registers with initial POST values
12h	Restore CPU control word during warm boot
13h	Initialize PCI Bus Mastering devices
14h	Initialize keyboard controller
16h	1-2-2-3 BIOS ROM checksum
17h	Initialize cache before memory Auto size

POST Code	Description
18h	8254 timer initialization
1Ah	8237 DMA controller initialization
1Ch	Reset Programmable Interrupt Controller
20h	1-3-1-1 Test DRAM refresh
22h	1-3-1-3 Test 8742 Keyboard Controller
24h	Set ES segment register to 4 GB
28h	Auto size DRAM
29h	Initialize POST Memory Manager
2Ah	Clear 512 kB base RAM
2Ch	1-3-4-1 RAM failure on address line ***xxxx****
2Eh	1-3-4-3 RAM failure on data bits ***xxxx**** of low byte of memory bus
2Fh	Enable cache before system BIOS shadow
32h	Test CPU bus-clock frequency
33h	Initialize Phoenix Dispatch Manager
36h	Warm start shut down
38h	Shadow system BIOS ROM
3Ah	Auto size cache
3Ch	Advanced configuration of chipset registers
3Dh	Load alternate registers with CMOS values
41h	Initialize extended memory for RomPilot
42h	Initialize interrupt vectors
45h	POST device initialization
46h	2-1-2-3 Check ROM copyright notice
47h	Initialize I20 support
48h	Check video configuration against CMOS
49h	Initialize PCI bus and devices
4Ah	Initialize all video adapters in system
4Bh	QuietBoot start (optional)
4Ch	Shadow video BIOS ROM
4Eh	Display BIOS copyright notice
4Fh	Initialize MultiBoot
50h	Display CPU type and speed
51h	Initialize EISA board
52h	Test keyboard
54h	Set key click if enabled
55h	Enable USB devices
58h	2-2-3-1 Test for unexpected interrupts
59h	Initialize POST display service
5Ah	Display prompt “Press F2 to enter SETUP”
5Bh	Disable CPU cache

POST Code	Description
5Ch	Test RAM between 512 and 640 kB
60h	Test extended memory
62h	Test extended memory address lines
64h	Jump to UserPatch1
66h	Configure advanced cache registers
67h	Initialize Multi Processor APIC
68h	Enable external and CPU caches
69h	Setup System Management Mode (SMM) area
6Ah	Display external L2 cache size
6Bh	Load custom defaults (optional)
6Ch	Display shadow-area message
6Eh	Display possible high address for UMB recovery
70h	Display error messages
72h	Check for configuration errors
76h	Check for keyboard errors
7Ch	Set up hardware interrupt vectors
7Dh	Initialize Intelligent System Monitoring
7Eh	Initialize coprocessor if present
80h	Disable onboard Super I/O ports and IRQs
81h	Late POST device initialization
82h	Detect and install external RS232 ports
83h	Configure non-MCD IDE controllers
84h	Detect and install external parallel ports
85h	Initialize PC-compatible PnP ISA devices
86h	Re-initialize onboard I/O ports.
87h	Configure Motherboard Configurable Devices (optional)
88h	Initialize BIOS Data Area
89h	Enable Non-Maskable Interrupts (NMIs)
8Ah	Initialize Extended BIOS Data Area
8Bh	Test and initialize PS/2 mouse
8Ch	Initialize floppy controller
8Fh	Determine number of ATA drives (optional)
90h	Initialize hard-disk controllers
91h	Initialize local-bus hard-disk controllers
92h	Jump to UserPatch2
93h	Build MPTABLE for multi-processor boards
95h	Install CD ROM for boot
96h	Clear huge ES segment register
97h	Fix up Multi Processor table
98h	1-2 Search for option ROMs. One long, two short beeps on checksum failure

POST Code	Description
99h	Check for SMART Drive (optional)
9Ah	Shadow option ROMs
9Ch	Set up Power Management
9Dh	Initialize security engine (optional)
9Eh	Enable hardware interrupts
9Fh	Determine number of ATA and SCSI drives
A0h	Set time of day
A2h	Check key lock
A4h	Initialize typematic rate
A8h	Erase F2 prompt
AAh	Scan for F2 key stroke
ACh	Enter SETUP
AEh	Clear Boot flag
B0h	Check for errors
B1h	Inform RomPilot about the end of POST.
B2h	POST done - prepare to boot operating system
B4h	1 One short beep before boot
B5h	Terminate QuietBoot (optional)
B6h	Check password (optional)
B7h	Initialize ACPI BIOS
B9h	Prepare Boot
BAh	Initialize SMBIOS
BBh	Initialize PnP Option ROMs
BCh	Clear parity checkers
BDh	Display MultiBoot menu
BEh	Clear screen (optional)
BFh	Check virus and backup reminders
C0h	Try to boot with INT 19
C1h	Initialize POST Error Manager (PEM)
C2h	Initialize error logging
C3h	Initialize error display function
C4h	Initialize system error handler
C5h	PnPnd dual CMOS (optional)
C6h	Initialize note dock (optional)
C7h	Initialize note dock late
C8h	Force check (optional)
C9h	Extended checksum (optional)
CAh	Redirect Int 15h to enable remote keyboard
CBh	Redirect Int 13h to Memory Technologies Devices such as ROM, RAM, PCMCIA, and serial disk
CCh	Redirect Int 10h to enable remote serial video

POST Code	Description
CDh	Re-map I/O and memory for PCMCIA
CEh	Initialize digitizer and display message
D2h	Unknown interrupt

The following are for boot block in Flash ROM

POST Code	Description
E0h	Initialize the chipset
E1h	Initialize the bridge
E2h	Initialize the CPU
E3h	Initialize system timer
E4h	Initialize system I/O
E5h	Check force recovery boot
E6h	Checksum BIOS ROM
E7h	Go to BIOS
E8h	Set Huge Segment
E9h	Initialize Multi Processor
EAh	Initialize OEM special code
EBh	Initialize PIC and DMA
ECh	Initialize Memory type
EDh	Initialize Memory size
EEh	Shadow Boot Block
EFh	System memory test
F0h	Initialize interrupt vectors
F1h	Initialize Run Time Clock
F2h	Initialize video
F3h	Initialize System Management Manager
F4h	Output one beep
F5h	Clear Huge Segment
F6h	Boot to Mini DOS
F7h	Boot to Full DOS

* If the BIOS detects error 2C, 2E, or 30 (base 512K RAM error), it displays an additional word-bitmap (***xxxx***) indicating the address line or bits that failed. For example, "2C 0002" means address line 1 (bit one set) has failed. "2E 1020" means data bits 12 and 5 (bits 12 and 5 set) have failed in the lower 16 bits. The BIOS also sends the bitmap to the port-80 LED display. It first displays the checkpoint code, followed by a delay, the high-order byte, another delay, and then the loworder byte of the error. It repeats this sequence continuously.

Notes

Appendix C

Software Installation

After all the hardware has been installed, you must first install the Silicon Image SATA RAID driver before you install the Windows operating system and other software drivers. The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CDs that came packaged with your system.

C-1 Installing SATA Driver for Silicon Image SATA Controller

Serial ATA (SATA)

Serial ATA (SATA) is a physical storage interface that uses a single cable with a minimum of four wires to create a point-to-point connection between devices. This interface is a serial link that supports transfer rates of up to 150 Mb/s. Because the serial cables used in SATA are thinner than the traditional cables used in Parallel ATA (PATA), SATA systems allow for better airflow and can thus be installed in smaller chassis than can PATA systems. In addition, PATA cables can only extend to 40cm, while SATA cables can extend up to one meter. Overall, SATA provides better functionality than PATA.

Silicon Image's SATA (Sil 3112™) Host Controller

Silicon Image's SATALink Sil 3112 host controller provides Serial ATA Software RAID, including striping and mirroring, to enhance the industry's first PCI-to-SATA host controller products. RAID striping can greatly improve hard disk I/O performance because of its ability to stripe data across multiple drives. RAID mirroring allows data to be simultaneously written to two drives, so critical data is always available even if one hard disk fails. With these two functions, the Sil 3112 improves disk I/O throughput and provides data accessibility regardless of single disk failures, allowing systems to keep pace with increasing performance demands. The X5DPR-TG2+ offers the user with the benefits of SATA RAID without the high costs associated with hardware RAID applications.

ATA Operating Modes

You can select either the Legacy or Native mode of operation.

Notes

1. SATA RAID software function has been pre-installed in the BIOS ROM, and the Sil 3112 controller has been preset to "Enabled" via jumper JPA1.

2. The SATA RAID Configuration Utility will not be accessible if there are no SATA hard drives installed in the system.

3. In order to enable RAID functions or access the RAID features listed in the SATA RAID Configuration Utility, at least two SATA hard drives must be installed in the system.

4. The Supermicro CD-ROM included with the system includes two SATA RAID drivers for use with Windows OS. If "SATA RAID Feature" is enabled in BIOS, use the RAID driver. If disabled, use the Non-RAID driver.

5. To configure RAID 0/1, you need to enable "SATA RAID Features" in BIOS.

6. To configure SATA ZCR, you need to disable "SATA RAID Features" in BIOS.

C-2 Silicon Image SATA RAID Configuration Utility

Note: For easy access to the Serial ATA Configuration Utility, it is recommended that you temporarily disable the Quick Boot and Quiet Boot settings in the "Boot Features" section of BIOA (BIOS Advanced Settings). To disable, hit the <Delete> key at the POST to enter BIOS, then use the right and left arrow keys to select Advanced Settings and hit the <Enter> key. Once in Advanced Settings, use the Up and Down arrow keys to select "Boot Features", then follow the instructions to disable both Quick Boot and Quiet Boot. (Please refer to Chapter 7.)

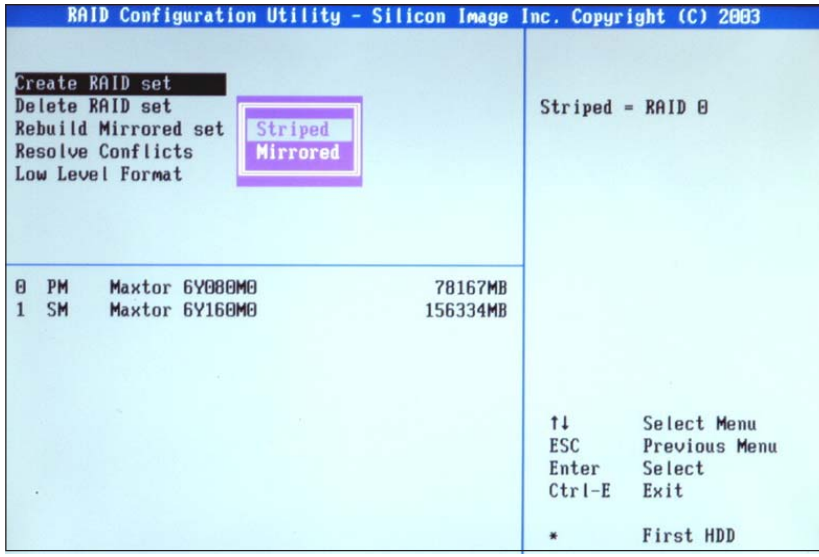
To Access the Serial ATA RAID Configuration Utility:

During the POST routine (during system bootup), hit CTRL-S or F4 to access the Silicon Image configuration utility. The following screen appears:

Sil 3112A SATARaid BIOS Version 4.2.15
Copyright (C) 1997-2003 Silicon Image, Inc.
Press <Ctrl+S> or F4 to enter RAID utility
Primary Channel: WDC WD360GD-00ELX1
Secondary Channel: WDC WD360GD-00ELX1

I. Creating a RAID Set

a. In the main menu (see screen shown below), use the up and down arrow keys to highlight the item Create a RAID Set and press the <Enter> key to select this feature

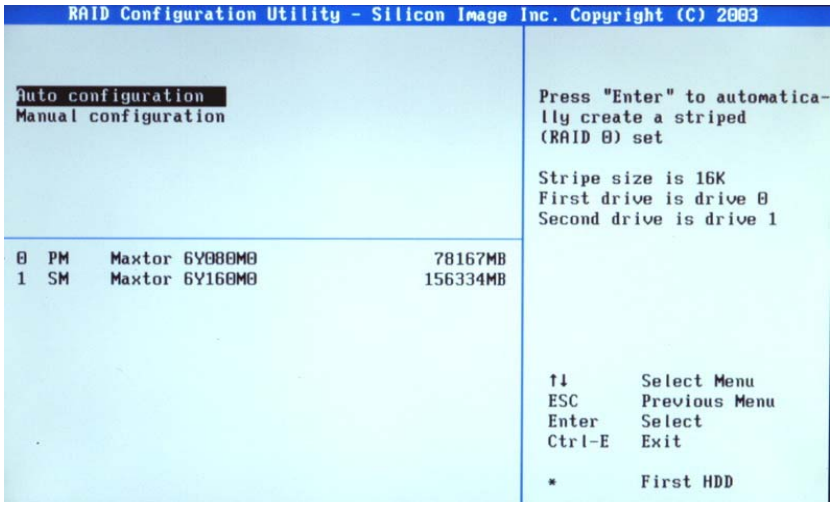


b. Use the up and down arrow keys to highlight the word "Striped" or "Mirrored" depending on how you wish to configure RAID, then press the <Enter> key. If "Striped" is selected, the following screen will appear:

Creating a Striped RAID Set (RAID 0)

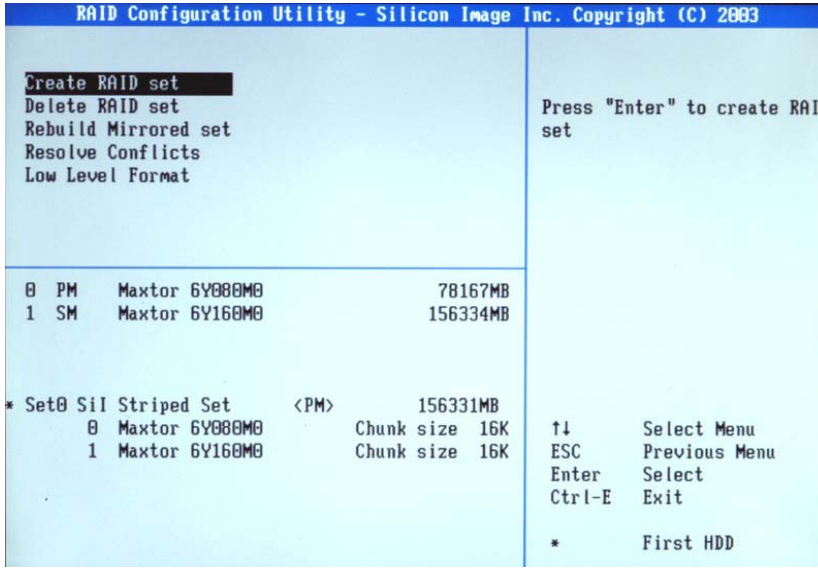
Automatically

a. When the screen on the previous page appears, select "Striped" and hit the <Enter> key. Then the following screen will appear:


RAID Configuration Utility - Silicon Image Inc. Copyright (C) 2003
Auto configuration
Manual configuration
Press "Enter" to automatically create a striped (RAID 0) set
Stripe size is 16K
First drive is drive 0
Second drive is drive 1
0 PM Maxtor 6Y080M0 78167MB
1 SM Maxtor 6Y160M0 156334MB
↑↓ Select Menu
ESC Previous Menu
Enter Select
Ctrl-E Exit
* First HDD

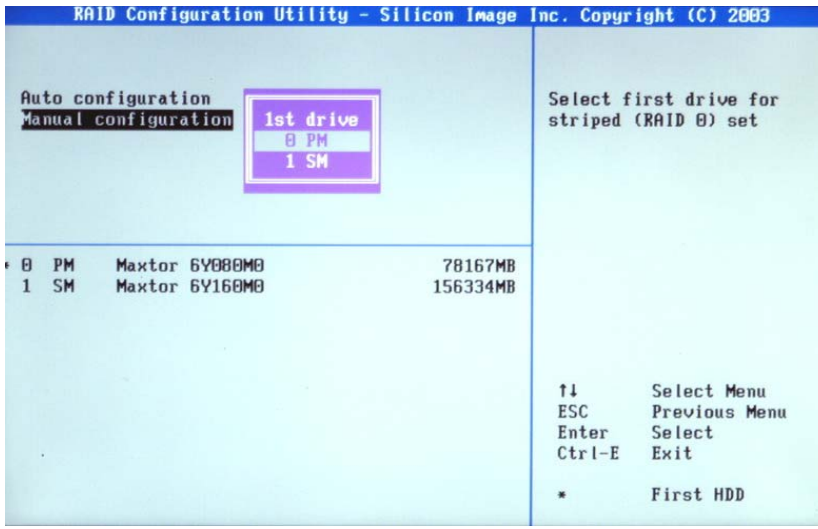
b. Here, you can choose to configure RAID either automatically or manually. If you would like to create a mirror with an existing SATA drive on the same channel select manual, otherwise select auto. If you wish to configure it automatically, use the up and down arrow keys to highlight "Auto configuration" and hit the <Enter>.

c. You will then be prompted with the question "Are you sure? Y(es)/N(o)?" to verify your selection. Type Y to confirm the selection or type N to cancel the selection. If "Y" is entered, the following screen will appear to confirm that RAID 0 (a striped RAID set) has been created.

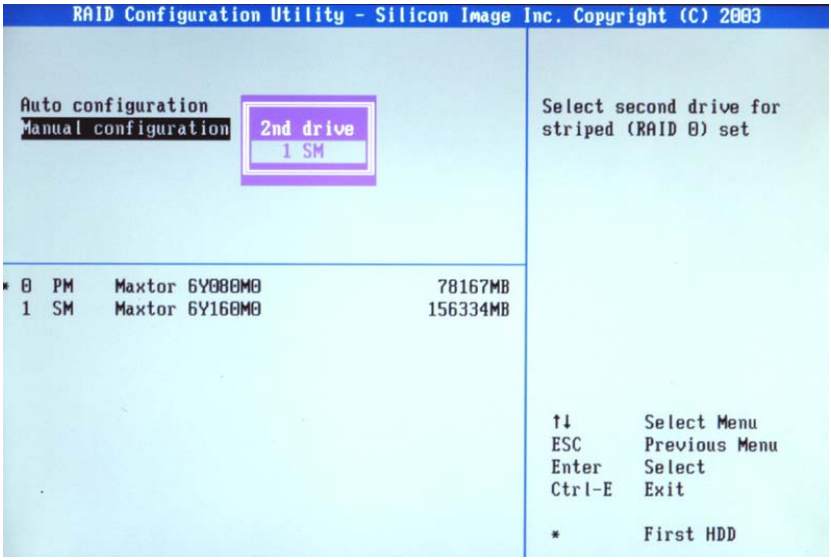

RAID Configuration Utility - Silicon Image Inc. Copyright (C) 2003
Create RAID set
Delete RAID set
Rebuild Mirrored set
Resolve Conflicts
Low Level Format
Press "Enter" to create RAID set
0 PM Maxtor 6Y080M0 78167MB
1 SM Maxtor 6Y160M0 156334MB
* Set0 SiI Striped Set <PM> 156331MB
0 Maxtor 6Y080M0 Chunk size 16K
1 Maxtor 6Y160M0 Chunk size 16K
↑↓ Select Menu
ESC Previous Menu
Enter Select
Ctrl-E Exit
* First HDD

Manually

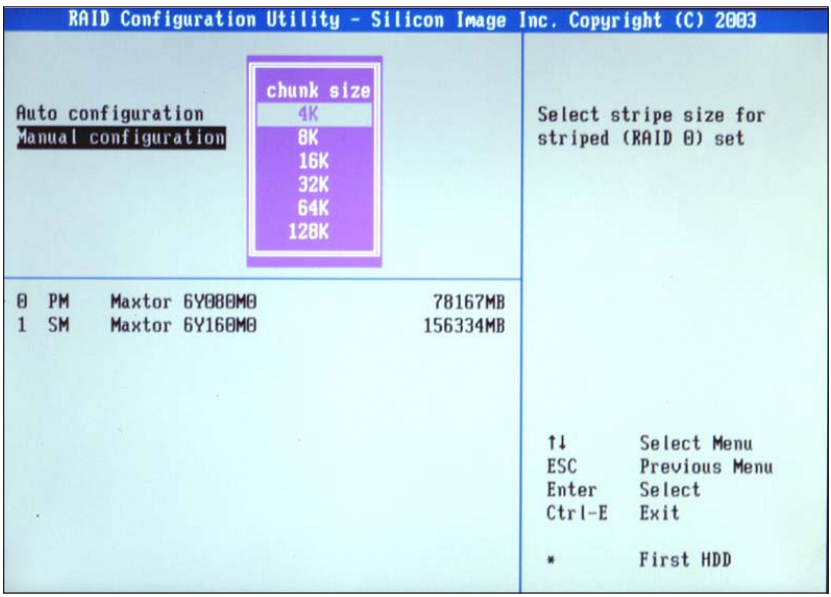
a. When the screen shown on the previous page appears, select "Manual configuration" and hit the <Enter> key to access the screen below:



b. In this screen, you can configure the first HDD to be the Primary Master or the Secondary Master. After configuring the 1st HDD to be the Primary Master, the following screen will appear:



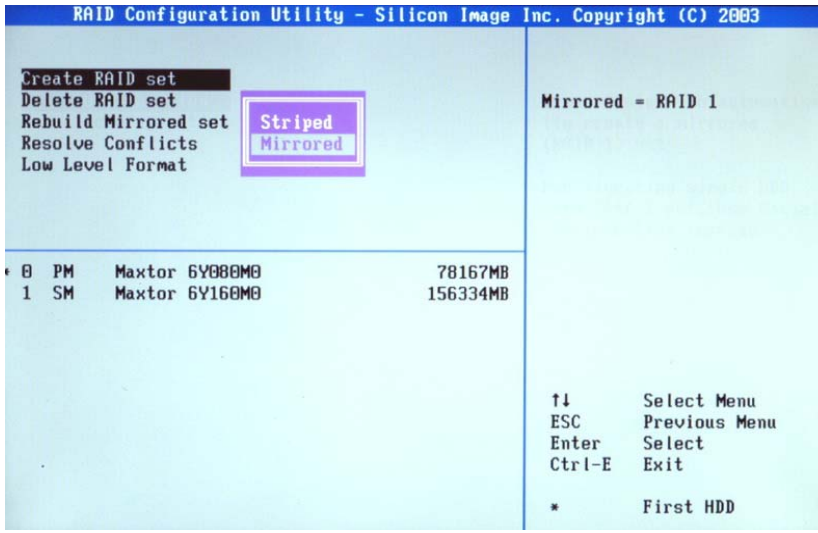
c. When the above screen appears, configure the 2nd HDD by highlighting your selection and pressing the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



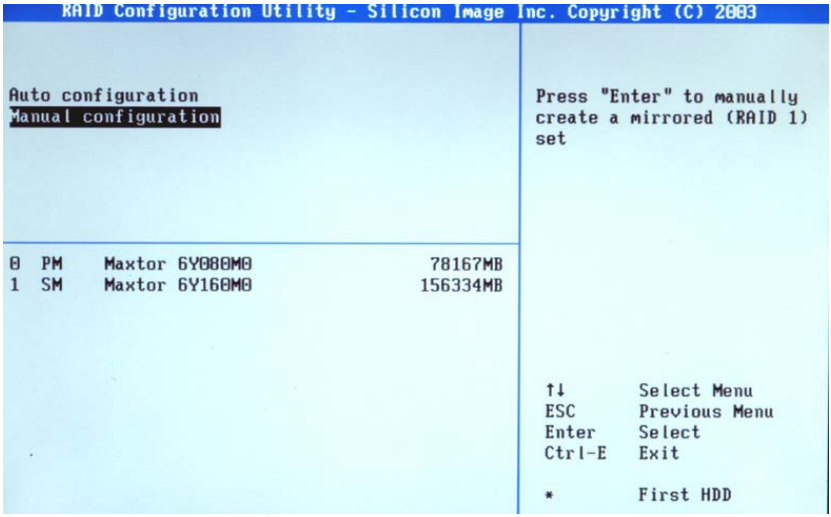
d. The above screen lets you determine the size for the Striped (RAID 0) set. Use the up and down arrow keys to make the selection and press the <Enter> key. Once you have set the size for RAID 0, Striped RAID is created. You can now exit the Create Striped RAID (RAID 0) Menu by pressing the <Esc> key to return to the main menu.

Creating a Mirrored RAID Set (RAID 1)

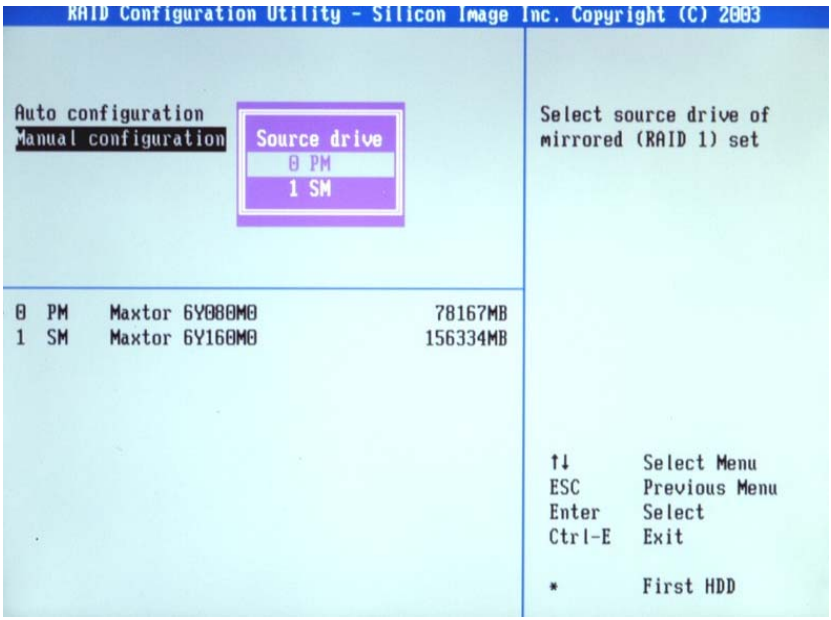
a. In the main menu (as shown on p. C-3), use the up and down arrow keys to highlight "Create RAID Set" and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



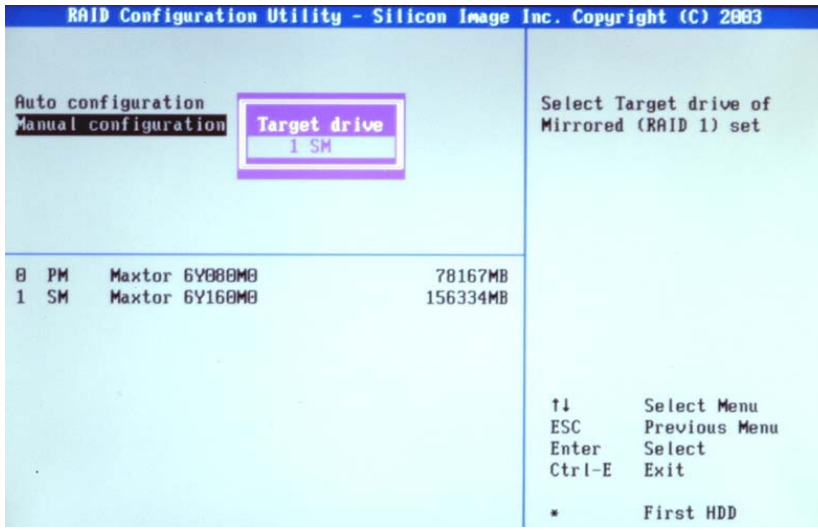
b. In the above screen, use the up and down arrow keys to highlight "Create RAID set", then "Mirrored" and press the <Enter> key. The following screen appears:


RAID Configuration Utility - Silicon Image Inc. Copyright (C) 2003
Auto configuration
Manual configuration
Press "Enter" to manually create a mirrored (RAID 1) set
0 PM Maxtor 6Y080M0 78167MB
1 SM Maxtor 6Y160M0 156334MB
↑↓ Select Menu
ESC Previous Menu
Enter Select
Ctrl-E Exit
* First HDD

c. When the above screen appears, use the up and down arrow keys to highlight "Auto Configuration" and press the <Enter> key if you wish to create Mirrored RAID Set automatically. If you wish to configure the Mirrored RAID set manually, select "Manual Configuration" and press the <Enter> key. The following screen appears:



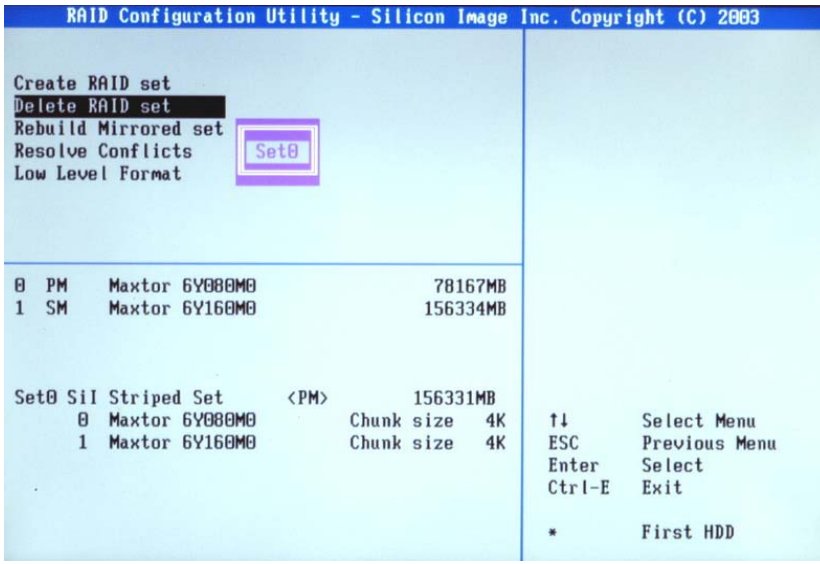
d. When the above screen appears, you can decide if you want the Primary Master or the Secondary Master to be the source drive. Use the up and down arrow keys to make your selection and press the <Enter> key. Once you have made your selection of the source drive and pressed the <Enter> key, the following screen will appear:



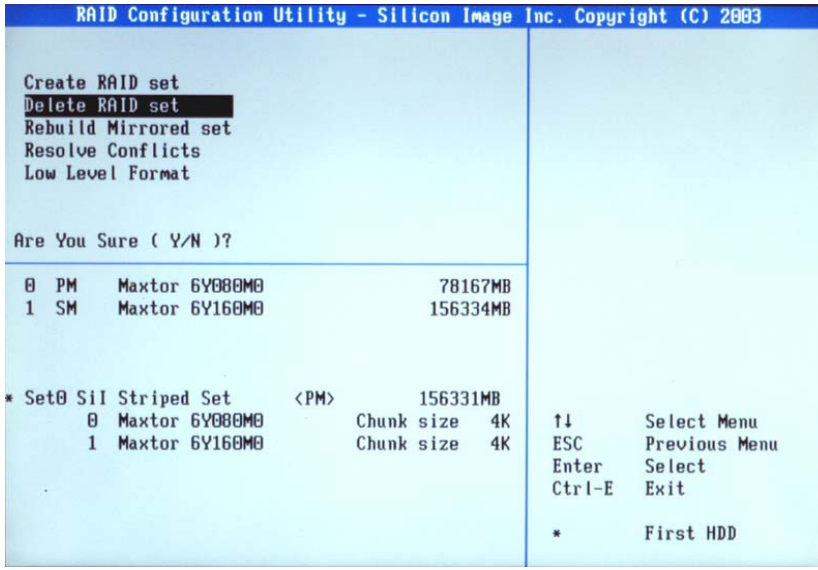
e. When the above screen appears, you are asked to select the target drive. Use the up and down arrow keys to make your selection and press the <Enter> key to complete the selection. Once you've selected a target drive, a Mirrored RAID set is created as specified. You can now exit the "Create Mirrored RAID Set" menu and return to the main menu by pressing the <Esc> key.

II. Deleting a RAID Set

a. If you wish to delete a RAID set that was created earlier, use the up and down arrow keys to select "Delete RAID Set" in the main menu (as shown on p. C-3) and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



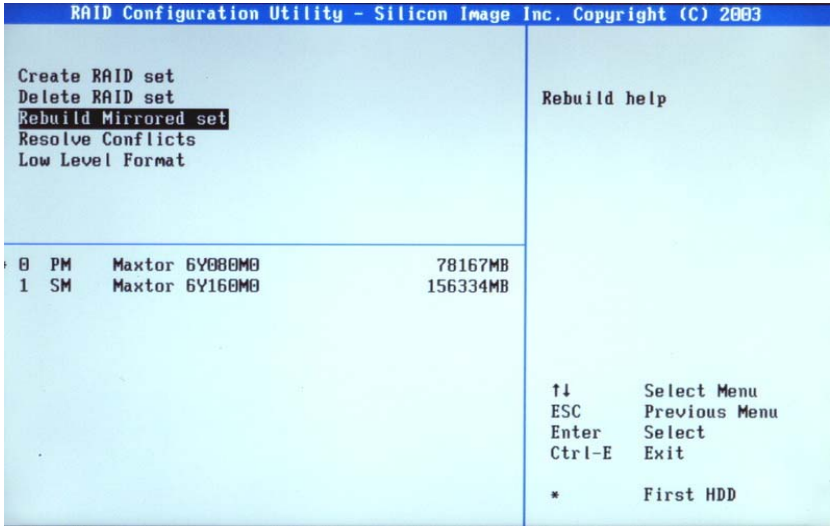
b. If you wish to delete a Striped RAID Set (RAID 0), use the up and down arrow keys to select "Set 0" and press the <Enter> key. If you wish to delete a Mirrored RAID Set (Set 1), use the up and down arrow keys to select "Set 1" and press the <Enter> key to complete the selection. The following screen will appear:


RAID Configuration Utility - Silicon Image Inc. Copyright (C) 2003
Create RAID set
Delete RAID set
Rebuild Mirrored set
Resolve Conflicts
Low Level Format
Are You Sure (Y/N)?
0 PM Maxtor 6Y080M0 78167MB
1 SM Maxtor 6Y160M0 156334MB
* Set0 SiI Striped Set <PM> 156331MB
0 Maxtor 6Y080M0 Chunk size 4K
1 Maxtor 6Y160M0 Chunk size 4K
↑↓ Select Menu
ESC Previous Menu
Enter Select
Ctrl-E Exit
* First HDD

c. When the above screen appears and you are prompted with "Are you sure? Y(es)/N(o)?" to verify your selection, type Y or N (to verify or cancel the selection). Once you've typed "Y" and press the <Enter> key the RAID set specified is deleted. Exit the menu by pressing the <Esc> key to return to the main menu.

III. Rebuilding a Mirrored RAID Set

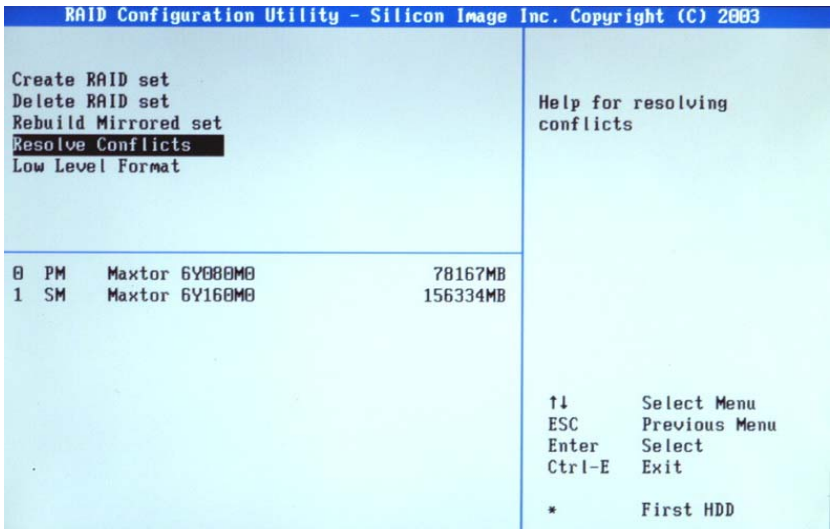
a. If you wish to rebuild a damaged Mirrored set that was created earlier, use the up and down arrow keys to select "Rebuild Mirrored Set" in the main menu (as shown on p. C-3) and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



b. In the above menu, follow the instructions given to complete the process of rebuilding a Mirrored set. Once the Mirrored Set is rebuilt, press the <Esc> key to return the main menu.

IV. Resolving Conflicts

a. If you find there are conflicts in the RAID sets you created earlier, use the up and down arrow keys to select "Resolve Conflicts" in the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:

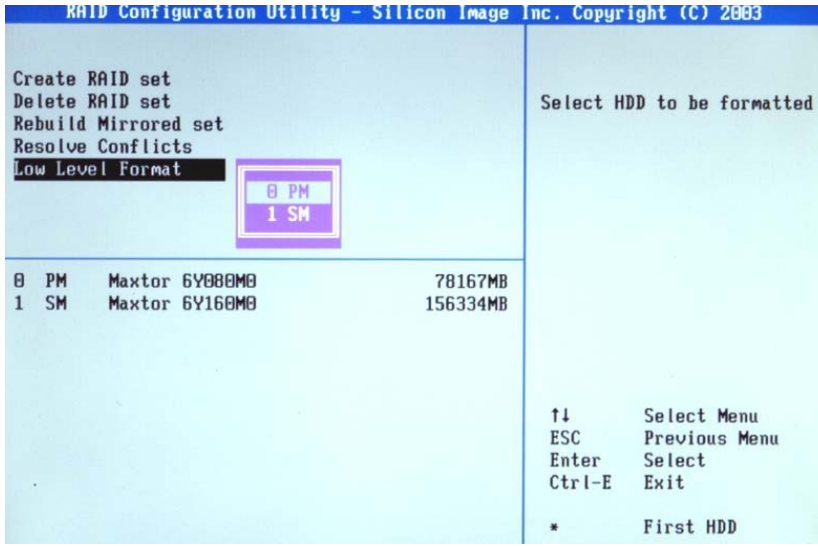


b. Once the above menu appears, follow the instructions given to complete the process of Resolving Conflicts. When completed, press the <Esc> key to return the main menu.

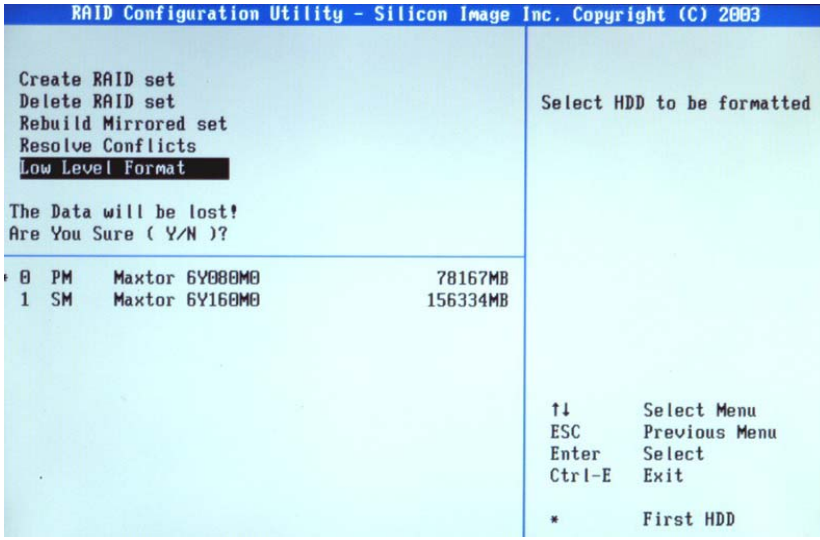
V. Low Level Formatting

Note: A Low Level Format will cause the Hard Drive to be completely reformatted.

a. In the main menu, use the up and down arrow keys to highlight "Low Level Format" and then press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



b. When the above screen appears, use the up and down arrow keys to specify the drive you wish to reformat and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



c. When prompted "Are you sure? Y/N?", type Y to confirm or N to cancel the selection. Once you've typed "Y" and pressed the <Enter> key, the HDD specified will be reformatted. Exit the Low Level Reformat menu by pressing the <Esc> key to return to the main menu.

V. Exiting the RAID Configuration Utility

a. In the main menu (as shown in the p. C-3), press the <Ctrl> and the <E> keys at the same time to exit the Utility Program.

b. When asked "Are you sure you want to exit? (Y/N):", type "Y" to exit the SATA RAID Configuration Utility Program. The system will then reboot.

C-2 Installing the Operating System

New Windows Operating System Installation

a. Insert Microsoft Windows OS Setup CD in the CD Driver, and the system will start to boot up from CD.

b. Press the <F6> key when the message-"Press F6 if you need to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver" displays.

c. When the Windows OS Setup screen appears, press "S" to specify additional device(s).

d. Insert the driver diskette-"Silicon Image Sil 3112 SATARAID Controller Driver" into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.

e. Choose Sil 3112 *SATA RAID Controller* from the list indicated in the Windows OS Setup Screen, and press the <Enter> key.

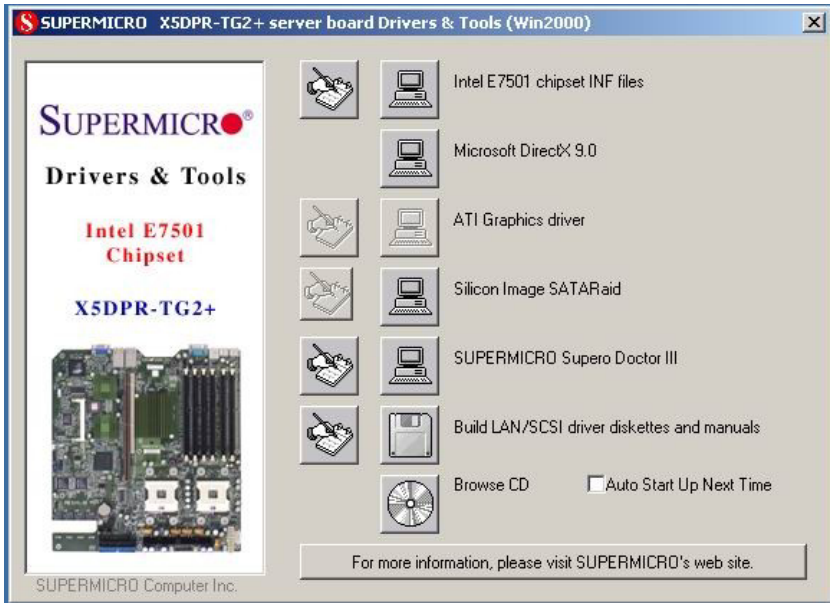
f. Press the <Enter> key to continue the installation process. (If you need to specify any additional devices to be installed, do it at this time.) Once all devices are specified, press the <Enter> key to continue with the installation.

g. From the Windows OS Setup screen, press the <Enter> key. The OS Setup will automatically load all device files, and, then, continue the Windows OS installation.

h. After Windows OS Installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.

i. Insert Supermicro's CD that came with the package into the CD Drive during the system reboot, and the following screen will appear:

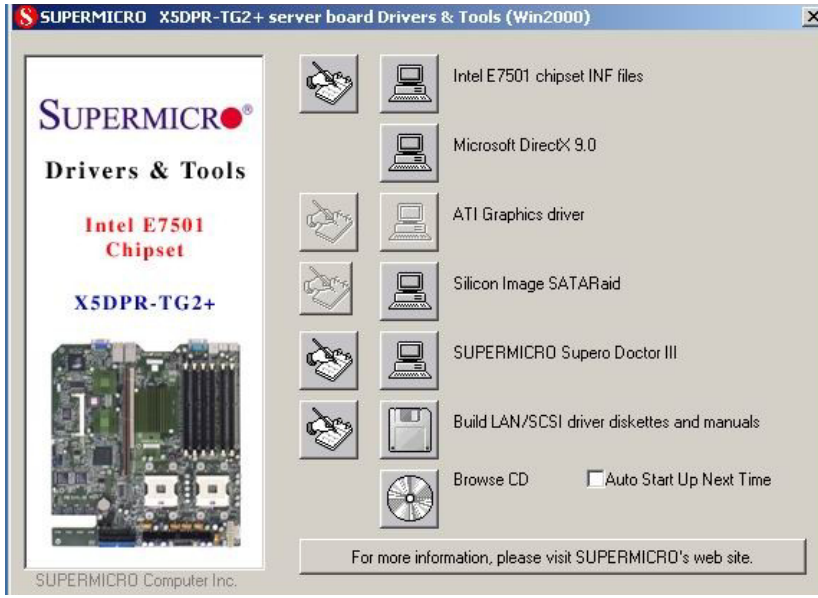
j. When the following screen appears, you are ready to install other software programs and drivers.


SUPERMICRO X5DPR-TG2+ server board Drivers & Tools (Win2000)
SUPERMICRO
Drivers & Tools
Intel E7501 Chipset
X5DPR-TG2+
SUPERMICRO Computer Inc.
Intel E7501 chipset INF files
Microsoft DirectX 9.0
ATI Graphics driver
Silicon Image SATARaid
SUPERMICRO Supero Doctor III
Build LAN/SCSI driver diskettes and manuals
Browse CD
Auto Start Up Next Time
For more information, please visit SUPERMICRO's web site.

C-3 Installing Other Software Programs and Drivers

A. Installing Drivers other than Silicon Image's 3112 SATA Host Controller Driver

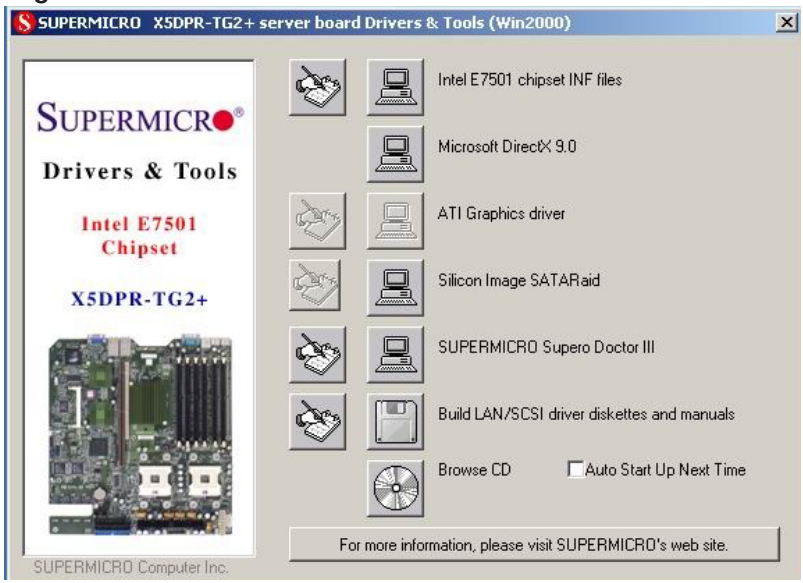
After you've installed Windows Operating System, a screen as shown below will appear. You are ready to install software programs and drivers that have not yet been installed. To install these software programs and drivers, click the icons to the right of these items.



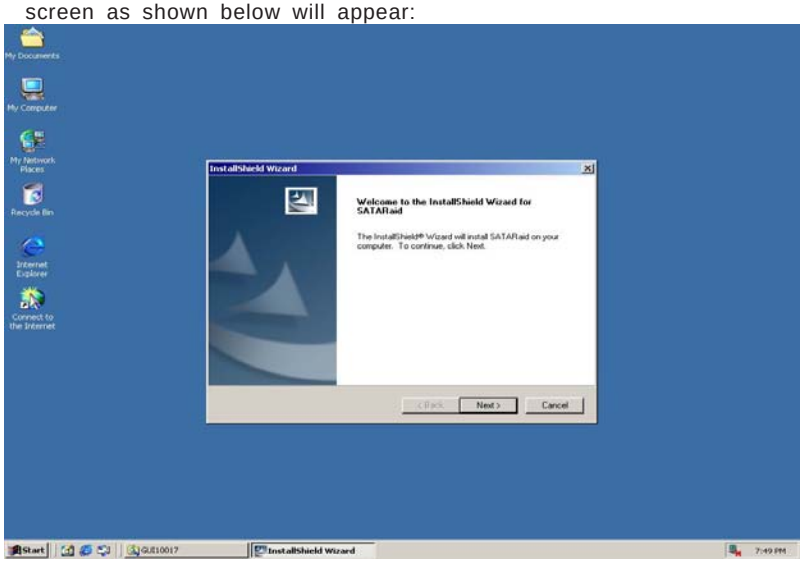
Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

(*Note: Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. Click the computer icons to the right of these items to install each item (from the top to the bottom) one at a time. **After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before moving on to the next item on the list.** You should install everything here except for the SUPER Doctor utility, Intel LDCM and the LAN/SCSI driver diskettes, which are optional. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.)

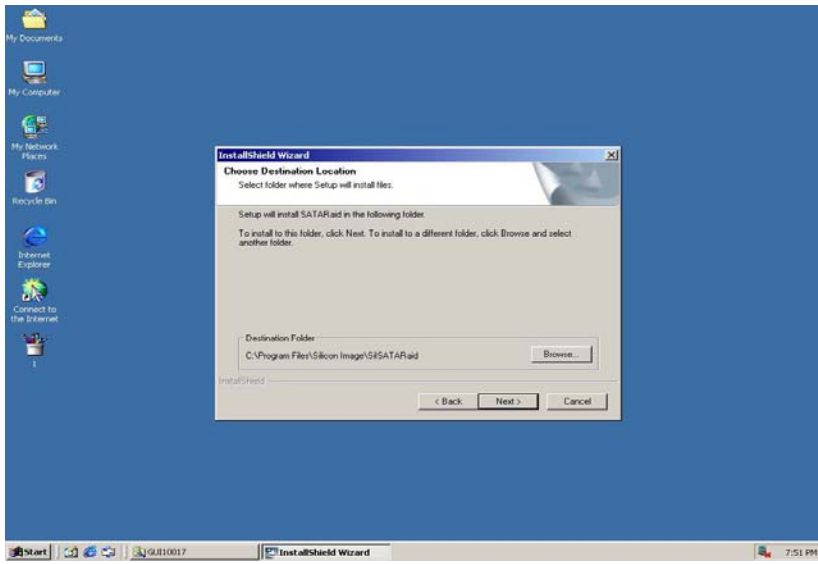
B. Installing Silicon Image's Serial ATA RAID Software Program



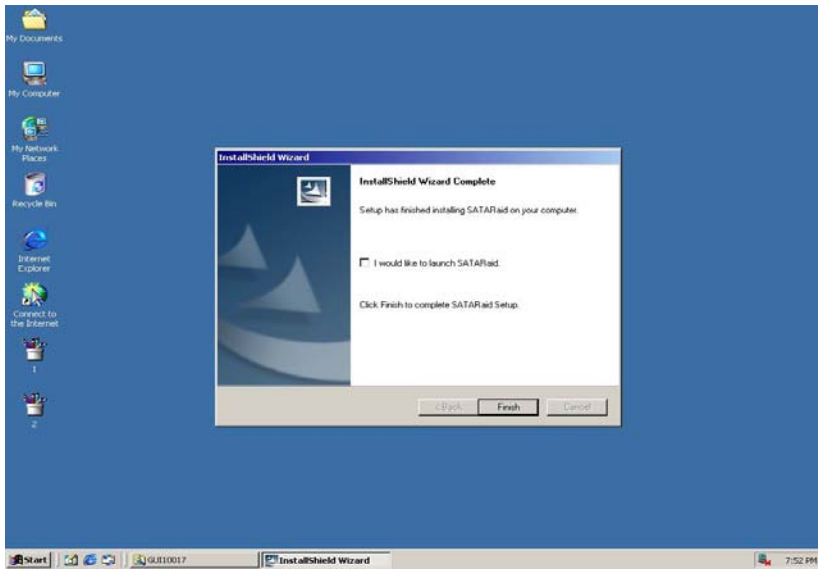
1. After you've installed Windows Operating System, a screen as shown above will appear. To install Silicon Image's SATA RAID software, double click the icon to the right of "Sil SATA RAID" as shown above. Then, the screen as shown below will appear:


InstallShield Wizard
Welcome to the InstallShield Wizard for SATARaid
The InstallShield® Wizard will install SATARaid on your computer. To continue, click Next.
< Back
Next >
Cancel

2. When the screen shown above appears, read the instructions, and then click "Next" to continue. The following screen will appear:

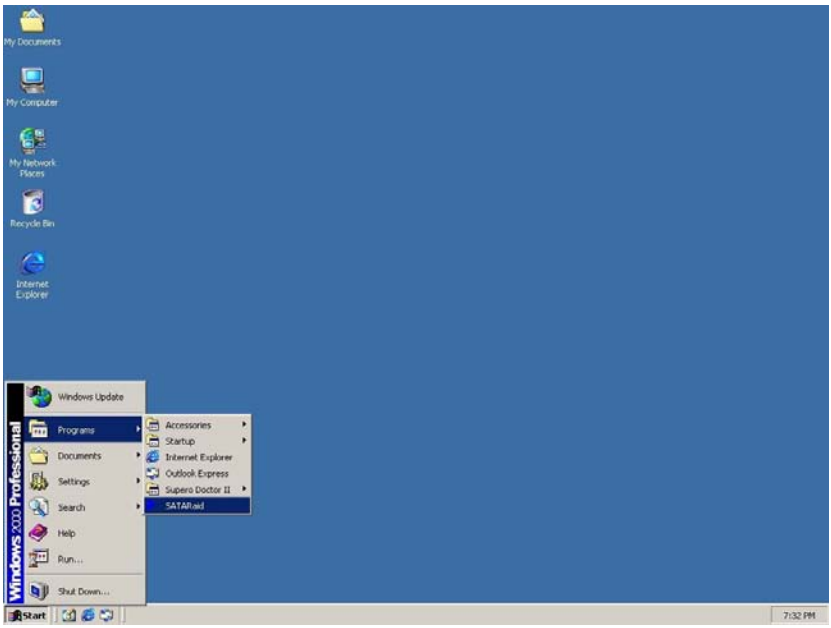

InstallShield Wizard
Choose Destination Location
Select folder where Setup will install files.
Setup will install SATARaid in the following folder.
To install to this folder, click Next. To install to a different folder, click Browse and select another folder.
Destination Folder
C:\Program Files\Silicon Image\Si\SATARaid
Browse...
InstallShield
< Back
Next >
Cancel

3. When the screen shown above appears, you are asked to choose the location where you want the SATA RAID program to write to. Specify the destination location and click "Next". The following screen will appear:



4. When the screen shown above appears, the installation of the SATA RAID Software is completed. You can launch the SATA RAID program by clicking the check box as shown above, or to exit the program by clicking "Finish" as shown above. Then, the following screen will appear:

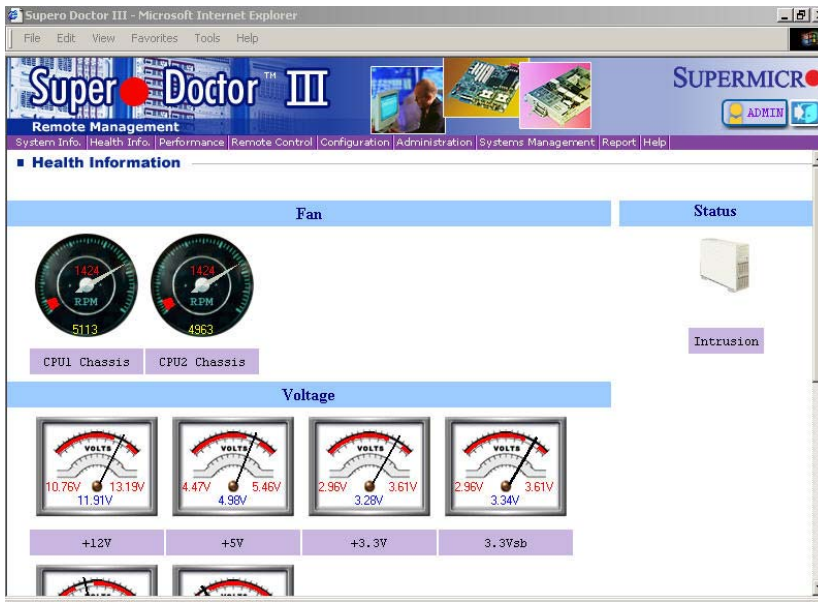
5. When the screen shown above appears, it indicates that you have exited the SATA RAID Program, and have retuned to the Windows OS environment. If you want to access the SATA RAID Program from the Windows OS environment, double click "SATA RAID" from the Pop-up screen in the Start Menu (as shown below).



C. Supero Doctor III

The Supero Doctor III program is a Web base management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CDROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status. See the Figure below for a display of the Supero Doctor III interface.

Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen-I (Health Information)



Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen-II (Remote Control)

Supero Doctor III - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Super Doctor III
Remote Management
SUPERMICRO
ADMIN
System Info. Health Info. Performance Remote Control Configuration Administration Systems Management Report Help
Remote Control
Graceful Power Control
Open Console
Power Control
Enter
Comm.
Graceful power control
Supero Doctor III allows a user to inform the OS to reboot or shut down within a specified time (the default is 30 seconds). Before the system reboots or shuts down, it's allowed to cancel the action.
Requirements
Keep Supero SD3Service Daemon running at all times on this system.
Provide TCP/IP connectivity.
Power control

(*Note: SD III Software Revision 1.0 can be downloaded from our Website at: ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/. You can also download SDIII User's Guide at: http://www.supermicro.com/PRODUCT/Manuals/SDIII/UserGuide.pdf. For Linux, we will still recommend Supero Doctor II.)

Notes

Appendix D

System Specifications

Processors

Single or dual Intel® Xeon™ 604/603-pin processors to 3.06 GHz with a 512K L2 cache at a front side (system) bus speed of 533/400 MHz. **Note: Please refer to the support section of our web site for a complete listing of supported processors. (http://www.supermicro.com/TechSupport.htm)**

Chipset

Intel E7501 chipset

BIOS

4 Mb Phoenix® Flash ROM

Memory Capacity

Six 184-pin DIMM sockets supporting up to 12 GB of low-profile, registered ECC DDR266/200 (PC2100/1600) SDRAM

Note: Interleaved memory - requires memory to be installed two at a time. Memory speed is dependant on processor(s) front side bus speed. See the memory section in Chapter 5 for details.

Operating Systems Supported

Windows NT, Windows 2000, Solaris, Netware, SCO UNIX and Linux

Serial ATA Controller

Two Silicon Image controllers (Sil™ 3512™) to support 4-port Serial ATA (RAID 0,1)

Serial ATA Backplane Controller

Supermicro CSE SATA-813

Serial ATA Drive Bays

Four (4) drive bays to house four (4) standard Serial ATA drives

Peripheral Drive Bays

One (1) slim 3.5" floppy drive
One (1) slim CD-ROM drive
Four (4) 3.5" x 1" drive bays (for SATA drives)

Expansion Slots (provided with butterfly riser card)

One (1) 64-bit 133 MHz standard PCI-X slot and one (1) 64-bit 66 MHz low profile PCI slot

Motherboard

Model: X5DPR-TG2+ (Extended ATX form factor)
Dimensions: 12 x 13 in (305 x 330 mm)

Chassis

Model: SC813T-500 Form Factor: 1U rackmount
Dimensions: (WxHxD) 17.2 x 1.7 x 25.6 in. (437 x 44 x 650 mm)

Weight

Net (Bare Bone): 32 lbs. (14.5 kg.)
Gross (Bare Bone): 42 lbs. (19.1 kg.)

System Cooling

Two (2) 10-cm blower fans

System Input Requirements

AC Input Voltage: 100-240V AC auto-range
Rated Input Current: 10A (115V) to 5A (230V)
Rated Input Frequency: 50 to 60 Hz

Power Supply

Rated Output Power: 500W (Model# SP502-1S, Part# PWS-048)
Rated Output Voltages: +3.3V (20A), +5V (20A), +12V (36A), -12V (1A), +5Vsb (2A)

BTU Rating

2750 BTUs/hr (for rated output power of 500W)

Operating Environment

Operating Temperature: 0 to +35 degrees C
Non-operating Temperature: -35 to +60 degrees C
Operating Relative Humidity: 5 to 90%, non-condensing
Non-operating Relative Humidity: 5 to 95%, non-condensing

Regulatory Compliance

Electromagnetic Emissions:
FCC Class B, EN 55022 Class B, EN 61000-3-2/-3-3, CISPR 22 Class B

Electromagnetic Immunity:
EN 55024/CISPR 24, (EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6, EN 61000-4-8, EN 61000-4-11)

Safety:
EN 60950/IEC 60950-Compliant, UL Listed (USA), CUL Listed (Canada), TUV Certified (Germany), CE Marking (Europe)

Notes